



Falkland Islands

1960 and 1961

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

PRICE 6s. 6d. NET

COLONIAL OFFICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

AND DEPENDENCIES

Report for the years
1960 and 1961

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1962

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The Colony

PART I

General Review of 1960 and 1961

THE Legislative Council was dissolved on 2nd January 1960, and elections were held in the following March. The first meeting of the new Council took place in April 1960. In his opening address to that meeting the Governor, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G., gave a brief review of the principal events and developments that occurred during the four years in which the old Council held office and then, turning to the future, he listed the main problems of the Colony, including continued emigration from the Colony, the need for improved educational facilities, the need to carry out and intensify research and experimental work in ways and means of improving the pastures, the maintenance of essential services and the recruiting of staff to man them, and, perhaps the most important of all, the adverse budgetary position.

Three important projects, mentioned in the last Biennial Report, were successfully concluded during 1960. First there was the topographical survey of the Colony, which began with the aerial survey in 1957 by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. under a Colonial Development and Welfare contract, followed shortly after by the requisite ground survey by surveyors of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. The field work was completed in June 1960, after some 55 surveyor months. The new maps of the Colony are now in the course of publication and the first of the series have already arrived in the Islands. Then there were two public health projects—the polio immunisation campaign and the ophthalmic survey. Practically everyone under the age of 21 years has now been immunised against polio and all those within the age groups susceptible to polio are offered the opportunity of being inoculated. The ophthalmic surgeon was in the Falklands for eight months and he saw almost 1,400 patients and performed 60 operations. These figures illustrate the magnitude and importance of this very successful survey.

Work on re-surfacing the roads in and around Stanley in tar macadam progressed satisfactorily during the period under review until September 1961, when it was halted by the destruction of the

tar machine by fire. A new machine was immediately ordered and has been received in the Colony, and it is planned shortly to recommence work on the roads.

The Falkland Islands Company has taken steps to establish a mink farming industry. The first mink arrived in the Colony early in 1960 and have since been breeding successfully. This much needed secondary industry was welcomed and encouraged by Government. Since the establishment of the mink farm necessitated approximately double the number of mutton sheep formerly required in Stanley, the Company combined the mink farm project with the construction of a new and modern butchery.

The importance of education in the Falkland Islands is fully realised and more educational projects are planned. The extension of Darwin Boarding School and the provision of additional facilities there stands high on the list of priorities, and will be implemented as soon as the expense can be met. Lack of men teachers continues to be a problem, and the assistance of volunteers from Voluntary Service Overseas has been most welcome.

Mr. A. R. Wannop, Director of the Hill Farming Research Organisation in Scotland, visited the Colony from November 1960 to January 1961, during which time he saw almost every farm on East and West Falkland and inspected many of the smaller islands too. His visit was connected with the important problem of the improvement of pastures and of the sheep industry. The pioneering efforts by some farmers towards improvement were favourably commented on, and though fencing, sub-division, and grazing control are likely to effect most improvement in the economics of farming in the Camp, land improvement of selected areas is an equally necessary development. The comments and recommendations contained in Mr. Wannop's report are being closely studied, and action as a result is proposed.

The Colony's revenue depends on the prosperity of the wool industry, since practically all revenue is derived, directly or indirectly, from sheep-farming. It is estimated that an average wool price of 55*d.* to 60*d.* per lb. is needed to present a balanced budget when expenditure, including a certain amount of special or development expenditure, ranges from £300,000 to £350,000 a year. For the past few years the average selling price of wool has been from 46*d.* to 48*d.* per lb. and there have been revenue deficits in spite of the fact that special expenditure has been reduced to an almost negligible amount.

Measures are now being introduced to increase the rate of taxation. As from 1st January 1962 the income tax scale will be extended from a maximum of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ on income over £950 to a

maximum of 5s. 9d. in the £ on income over £6,000, and at the same time the rate for companies tax will be increased from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. With effect from 1st January 1963 it is proposed to introduce a profits tax of 10 per cent. A measure of relief from this considerable increase will be afforded by the abolition of export duty which will not be imposed after it has been levied on the proceeds of the 1960-61 wool clip.

New conditions of service for Government employees on the permanent establishment were introduced with effect from 1st July 1961. Under these the salaries of all officials were increased, increases ranged from 50 per cent. in the lowest income group to 25 per cent. in the highest. New leave and passage regulations were made during 1961, and these provide that free return passages to Britain may be granted to male officers after serving for an initial period of seven years and thereafter at intervals of five years; instead of every ten years as formerly. Female officers must serve ten years before qualifying for a passage, thereafter they earn one every five years; formerly a passage was granted every ten years in their case too.

A matter that continues to cause concern is the problem of the steady exodus of people from the Falklands, and the vacuum their departure creates. Increased prosperity, and the fuller life and wider opportunities offered abroad, particularly in countries such as New Zealand, combine to draw many people away from the Colony, and the question of replacements from the United Kingdom is both difficult and expensive. What can be afforded in the way of higher wages, more schools and better educational facilities, and improved conditions, all of which would attract people to the islands, is strictly limited by what can be obtained for local wool on the world markets.

The serious violations of the Colony's mails routed via South America continued during 1960. Every opportunity is taken to arrange that surface mails should be shipped direct from the United Kingdom, but such shipments cannot be confined only to these direct opportunities. The General Post Office in London has been most concerned with this problem, and an official of the General Post Office visited Montevideo in March 1961, where valuable discussions were held with the Uruguayan postal authorities. Various security measures were put into operation and the violations have now virtually ceased.

Ordinary revenue during the financial year 1959-60 amounted to £284,367, which was £71,118 more than was estimated but this was very largely due to the success of the new definitive stamp issue "Birds of the Falklands." During 1960-61 ordinary revenue amounted to £237,590 which was £3,032 less than was estimated.

Ordinary expenditure in 1959-60 at £240,183 fell short of the approved estimate by £14,765, and in 1960-61 ordinary expenditure was £235,813, being £30,333 less than estimated.

The following table shows Colonial Development and Welfare schemes in progress during the period under review, and the amount spent on each scheme both from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and from local sources.



Some members of the Girls' Life Brigade, Stanley



The Christmas Race Meeting, Stanley

(The above photographs were taken by John Leonard)



Loading wool at Port Stephens, West Falkland



Pressing wool, Pebble Island, West Falkland

(The above photographs were taken by John Leonard)

Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

Head	Scheme No.	1959-60		1960-61		Total Expenditure for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61	
		Colony Expenditure	C.D. and W. Expenditure	Colony Expenditure	C.D. and W. Expenditure	Colony	C.D. and W.
Roads	D2959B	£ 1,409	£ 10,333	£ 2,882	£ 21,133	£ 4,291	£ 31,466
Visit to the Falkland Islands by Mr. A. R. Wannop	R1168	—	—	53	579	53	579
		£1,409	£10,333	£2,935	£21,712	£4,344	£32,045

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

At the last census taken on 28th March 1953 the population of the Colony was 2,230, made up as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stanley	557	578	1,135
Other districts, East Falklands	410	232	642
West Falklands	279	174	453
TOTAL	1,246	984	2,230

The total population at previous censuses was:

1921	2,094
1931	2,392
1946	2,239

The population is almost entirely of British origin. On 31st December 1961 the population numbered 2,099 (2,127)*, of whom 1,127 (1,160) were males and 972 (967) females. The density of the population is approximately one person to every two square miles. About half the inhabitants live in Stanley, while the rest are divided, more or less equally, between the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1961 was 48 (54), of which 23 (29) were male and 25 (25) female children. There were during the year 29 (21) marriages; 26 (32) deaths, of which 1 (1) was an infant under two years of age, were also registered. Two hundred and seventy-six (224) persons arrived in the Colony and 326 (292) left. The total population has decreased over the last 25 years by about 10.6 per cent. though the population of Stanley shows a slight increase.

* Figures for 1960 are in brackets.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

EMPLOYMENT

Sheep farming, the principal industry, employs approximately 500 men. Government and the Falkland Islands Company Limited are the main employers of labour in Stanley. Fifty-three men were employed by the former on 31st December 1961, while the latter

employed 54 men. A few artisans were engaged under contract from the United Kingdom on behalf of the Public Works Department. A number of farms also found it necessary to recruit men from the United Kingdom to work as shepherds and navvies in the Camp. Several foreigners and some Tristan da Cunha islanders were engaged for similar work during the period under review.

There was no unemployment.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Stanley

At the end of 1961 wages were being paid at the following rates:

Unskilled labourers—£7 17s. 6d. per week.

Skilled labourers—from £8 8s. 9d. to £9 15s. 0d. per week.

Artisans—£10 2s. 6d. per week.

A five-and-half-day week of 45 hours was worked. Time and a half was paid for overtime, with double time for work on Sundays and public holidays, of which there are seven each year. Hourly workers were granted a paid holiday of two weeks (90 hours) annually. There was no night work except in essential services.

The Camp

Outside Stanley general labourers, termed navvies, received £27 per month, and foremen were paid a minimum monthly wage of £39. Shepherds living in the settlements earned £29 5s. 0d. per month, while those living outside the settlements received an additional £3 per month. A special allowance of 12s. 6d. per month was paid to all employees on West Falkland farms. In addition, labourers and shepherds received free quarters, fuel, meat and milk. Extra bonuses were paid for shearing, while labourers and shepherds were able to add to their earnings by contract work such as fencing and peat cutting. All Camp employees were paid monthly. An average of 45 hours weekly was worked, with Saturday afternoons and Sundays as rest days. Employees in the Camp were given 15 days holiday annually, which included the seven public holidays.

COST OF LIVING

Mutton is the staple meat; the supply of fresh fish, poultry, pork and beef is irregular. The wild Upland Goose is eaten at all seasons and gives some variety to a restricted diet. Locally grown vegetables

are not easily obtained and the majority of householders grow their own.

One hotel and a few boarding houses in Stanley offer varying degrees of comfort at terms ranging from 35s. to 90s. a week. Several householders are also willing to take one or two paying guests. Rents for furnished houses vary from £5 to £10 a month.

The rents of unfurnished houses range from £2 a month. In the majority of cases Government provides houses with basic furniture for its overseas officials at rents related to the size and condition of the houses and extending from £3 to £8 6s. 8d. per month. Houses, if not so obtained, are very difficult to rent and relatively expensive to buy.

The cost of living rose during 1960 and 1961. The following were the prices of the more important commodities in December 1959 and December 1961:

	Unit	1959	1961
Bread . . .	2 lb. loaf	1s.	1s. 5d.
Butter (imported) . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ kilo	5s. 10d.	4s. 8d.
Margarine . . .	lb.	1s. 11d.	2s.
Coffee . . .	lb.	5s. 5d.	6s. 2d.
Tea . . .	lb.	4s. 11d.	6s. 1d.
Eggs . . .	dozen	4s.	5s.
Flour . . .	lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Meat:			
Mutton . . .	lb.	6d.	6d.
Beef . . .	lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bacon . . .	lb.	5s. 4d.	4s. 7d.
Ham . . .	lb.	8s. 5d.	7s. 3d.
Pork . . .	lb.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Milk . . .	pint	6d.	8d.
Jam . . .	2 lb. tin	2s. 7d. — 5s. 2d.	2s. 7d. — 5s. 5d.
Sugar . . .	lb.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8d.
Vegetables:			
Onions (imported)	lb.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Potatoes (imported)	lb.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Dried Fruit:			
Sultanas . . .	lb.	2s. 7d.	2s. 5d.
Currants . . .	lb.	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.
Raisins . . .	lb.	2s. 1d.	2s. 4d.
Porridge Oats . . .	large pkt.	3s. 4d.	4s. 3d.
Cereals . . .	pkt.	1s. 11d. — 4s. 1d.	1s. 7d. — 4s. 1d.
Cigarettes . . .	50	3s. 11d. — 5s. 2d.	3s. 10d. — 5s. 2d.
Tobacco . . .	lb.	25s. — 54s. 6d.	19s. 10d. — 54s. 6d.
Alcohol:			
Whisky . . .	bottle	22s. 11d. — 28s. 4d.	24s. 6d. — 28s. 5d.
Brandy . . .	bottle	20s. 4d. — 32s.	21s. 8d. — 32s. 10d.
Gin . . .	bottle	18s. 10d.	19s.
Beer . . .	doz. small bots.	16s — 20s. 8d.	14s. 8d. — 21s. 3d.
Paraffin . . .	gal.	4s. 2d.	4s.
Petrol . . .	gal.	4s. 8d.	4s. 6d.
Electricity . . .	unit	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

An important item in the domestic economy is peat, the only fuel generally available, which is sold by the cart-load. A lorry-load (three cart-loads) costs 50s. and a year's supply averages 15 to 40 loads, according to the size of the house, the number of fires, and the quality of the peat. Most of the local inhabitants cut and stack their own peat and have only the expense of carting it from the peat-bank. These banks are moving farther from Stanley as the years go by, and in some settlements in the Camp difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a good supply.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There is no Labour Department in the Colony.

LABOUR RELATIONS

There is one trade union, the Falkland Islands Labour Federation (general), with 550 paid-up members, a full-time secretary and an assistant secretary.

The Labour Federation meets annually with the Sheepowners' Association to draw up the yearly agreement between employers and workers in the Camp. There was one trade dispute in the period under review, but it was confined to several farms on the East Falkland where there was a loss of some seven to 10 days' working-time.

No labour legislation was enacted.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

There are no factories or industries in the Colony other than sheep farming, and consequently there is no legislation dealing with safety, health and welfare in work places. Accidents at work come within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, enacted in 1960. This Ordinance is a revision of earlier legislation on the subject, and it enlarges the class of persons who can qualify for compensation to include all employed in manual labour and all those listed in a schedule to the Ordinance. It also increased the amount of compensation payable, limited the extent of the employers' liability, and included the power to require employers or classes of employers to insure against the liabilities they may incur under its provisions. There is no legislation or other provision for the payment of unemployment benefits.

	<i>Expenditure</i>		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£
The Governor	6,732	6,571	6,804
Aviation	14,024	11,087	11,145
Customs and Harbour	8,254	7,524	7,498
Education	32,367	30,403	31,243
Medical	26,089	28,216	30,933
Miscellaneous	35,876	33,426	34,305
Pensions and Gratuities	11,778	11,500	8,808
Police and Prisons	4,426	3,856	3,824
Posts and Telegraphs	39,098	36,574	34,174
Power and Electrical	14,316	15,449	13,676
Public Works	8,923	8,757	8,001
Public Works Recurrent	21,946	25,777	19,697
Secretariat and Treasury	15,814	14,978	19,179
Special Expenditure including Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	53,060	43,271	39,360

The statements of assets and liabilities at 30th June 1960 and 30th June 1961 are shown on pages 12 and 15. There is no public debt.

Statement of Assets and

LIABILITIES				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:									
Postal Moneys	.	.	.	2,509	15	5			
Wireless Telegraph Moneys	.	.	.	2,791	0	6			
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	28,496	10	5			
							33,797	6	4
FUNDS:									
Reserve	.	.	.	245,030	2	0			
Renewals:									
Aviation	.	.	.	17,216	16	11			
Marine	.	.	.	15,656	4	7			
Power Station	.	.	.	17,869	14	7			
							50,742	16	1
Oil Stocks Replacement	.			5,416	3	0			
Special:									
Savings Bank	.	.	.	1,011,620	15	1			
Government Employees' Provident	.	.	.	7,624	2	9			
Note Security	.	.	.	85,207	6	7			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.	.	73,339	10	10			
							1,177,791	15	3
Other:									
Land Sales	.	.	.	271,703	12	10			
Workmen's Compensation	.	.	.	4,343	15	5			
							276,047	8	3
							1,755,028	4	7
Remittances	.	.	.				14,957	15	5
General Revenue Balance:									
Balance at 1st July, 1959	deficit	.	.	13,316	10	0			
Add Depreciation of Investments	.	.	.	13,646	13	8			
							26,963	3	8
Deduct Surplus year ended 30th June 1960				5,267	4	10			
Balance, 30th June 1960	Deficit	.	.				21,695	18	10
							£1,782,087	7	6

The above statement does not include:

- (1) A sum of £7,579 17s. 10d. due from H.M. Government in respect of
- (2) The sum of £50,000 held in 3% debenture stock in the Falkland Islands Freezer Co. Ltd.
- (3) Contingent liability to the Falkland Islands Government Savings Bank £45,121 15s. 11d.

Liabilities at 30th June 1960

ASSETS								
						£	s.	d.
CASH:								
Treasury	.	.	.	.	.	28,417	6	10
Posts and Telegraphs	.	.	.	.	.	863	2	1
Crown Agents	.	.	.	.	.	634	18	3
Joint Consolidated Fund	.	.	.	.	.	48,000	0	0
							77,915	7 2
INVESTMENTS:								
Surplus Funds	.	.	.	.	.	9,062	1	1
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	.	.	206,692	14	6
Renewals Funds:								
Aviation	.	.	16,907	1	9			
Marine	.	.	14,349	15	8			
Power Station	.	.	17,095	5	0			
						48,352	2	5
Special Funds:								
Savings Bank	.	.	1,030,208	16	9			
Government Employees' Provident	.	.	7,546	16	4			
Note Security	.	.	80,718	16	6			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.	72,278	3	7			
						1,190,752	13	2
Other Funds:								
Land Sales	.	.	234,494	1	5			
Workmen's Compensation	.	.	3,816	11	4			
						238,310	12	9
							1,693,170	3 11
Advances	.	.	.	.	.		11,001	16 5
							£1,782,087	7 6

under issues on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

Statement of Assets and

LIABILITIES								
						£	s.	d.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:								
Colonial Development and Welfare	.	.	.	.	.	673	13	10
Postal Moneys	.	.	.	.	.	3,373	10	4
Wireless Telegraph Moneys	.	.	.	.	.	1,363	5	2
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	23,058	19	1
							28,469	8 5
FUNDS:								
Reserve	.	.	.	.	.	236,443	4	9
Renewals:								
Aviation	.	.	.	.	.	2,439	18	1
Marine	.	.	.	.	.	16,227	4	10
Power Station	.	.	.	.	.	18,583	10	5
						37,250	13	4
Oil Stocks Replacement	.					3,544	12	7
Special:								
Savings Bank	.	.	.	.	.	1,026,489	5	7
Government Employees' Provident	.	.	.	.	.	6,223	0	2
Note Security	.	.	.	.	.	86,438	0	1
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.	.	.	.	79,860	17	7
						1,199,011	3	5
Other:								
Land Sales	.	.	.	.	.	271,807	18	9
Workmen's Compensation	.	.	.	.	.	4,588	17	4
						276,396	16	1
							1,752,646	10 2
Remittances	.	.	.	.	.		17,562	9 1
General Revenue Balance:								
Balance at 1st July 1960 <i>deficit</i>	.	.	.	.	.	21,695	18	10
Add Depreciation of Investments	.	.	.	.	.	967	7	2
						22,663	6	0
Deduct Appreciation of Investments	.	.	.	.	.	305	0	10
Balance, 30th June 1961 <i>Deficit</i>	.	.	.	.	.		22,358	5 2
							£1,776,320	2 6

The above statement does not include:

- (1) The sum of £50,000 held in 3% debenture stock in the Falkland Islands
- (2) Contingent liability to the Falkland Islands Government Savings Bank £26,044 8s. 1d.

Liabilities at 30th June 1961

					ASSETS					
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH:										
Treasury	.	.	.	.	20,830	16	9			
Posts and Telegraphs	.	.	.	.	1,018	1	1			
Crown Agents	.	.	.	.	262	8	11			
Joint Consolidated Fund	.	.	.	.	63,000	0	0			
								85,111	6	9
INVESTMENTS:										
Surplus Funds	.	.	.	.	7,088	8	11			
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	.	201,658	6	2			
Renewals Funds:										
Aviation	.	.			17,917	18	2			
Marine	.	.			14,950	9	3			
Power Station	.	.			17,716	10	9			
								50,584	18	2
Special Funds:										
Savings Bank	.	.			1,015,150	6	1			
Government Employees' Provident	.	.			5,961	7	6			
Note Security	.	.			81,103	9	11			
Old Age Pensions Equalisation	.	.			82,296	17	2			
								1,184,512	0	8
Other Funds:										
Land Sales	.	.			235,501	15	5			
Workmen's Compensation	.	.			3,961	17	8			
								239,463	13	1
								1,683,307	7	0
Advances	.	.	.	.				7,901	8	9
								£1,776,320	2	6

TAXATION

The main heads of taxation were customs duties on imports and exports and income tax.

Customs Tariff

Import duties were payable at the following rates:

Wines: General, 6s. 6d. per gallon in bulk.

Commonwealth, 4s. 6d. per gallon in bulk.

General, 14s. 3d. per dozen quart bottles.

Commonwealth, 9s. 9d. per dozen quart bottles.

Spirits: 66s. per gallon.

Malt liquors: 1s. 2d. per gallon.

Tobacco: General, 6s. per lb.

Commonwealth, 5s. 7d. per lb.

Cigarettes: General, 10s. per lb.

Commonwealth, 9s. 6d. per lb.

Matches: General, 10s. per gross boxes.

Commonwealth, 5s. per gross boxes.

Export duties during 1960-61 were payable at the following rates:

Wool: *Ad valorem* duty: 3½ per cent. of the average gross selling price per lb. of the whole clip of each farm.

Tallow, hides and skins: 2½ per cent. of the selling price.

Whale and seal oil: 5s. per barrel of 40 gallons payable on export.

Other whale and seal products: 6d. per 100 lb.

Revenue from customs duties was:

	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Imports</i>	£	£
Wines	512	473
Spirits	18,610	18,692
Malt Liquors	1,074	1,369
Tobaccos and Cigarettes	4,985	8,000
Matches	208	119
<i>Exports</i>		
Wool	28,389	28,963
Tallow	6	1
Hides and Skins	1,495	274

Income Tax

The following were the rates on taxable income for the years 1960 and 1961:

Companies: 3s. 6d. per £ (flat rate).

Individuals: first £100	.	.	.	Nil.
next £100	.	.	.	1s. per £
next £250	.	.	.	2s. per £
next £250	.	.	.	2s. 6d. per £
next £250	.	.	.	3s. per £
above £950	.	.	.	3s. 6d. per £

Allowances

Married person: £100.

Children under 16 years: £100 each.

Children receiving full-time education abroad: £125 each.

Earned income: one-fifth (maximum £400).

Dependent relative: £25.

Insurance or pension fund contributions: Premiums or contributions (maximum one-sixth of chargeable income).

Revenue received during 1959-60:

Companies £44,138; individuals £35,896.

Revenue received during 1960-61:

Companies £36,938; individuals £32,706.

The following tabular statement shows the incidence of tax on individuals at varying rates of income*:

Annual Income	Single	Married	Married with 1 child	Married with 2 children	Married with 3 children	Married with 4 children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
200	2 14 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	8 8 0	1 14 0	—	—	—	—
400	16 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0	—	—	—
500	24 8 0	14 8 0	4 14 0	—	—	—
600	33 0 0	22 8 0	12 8 0	3 14 0	—	—
700	43 0 0	30 10 0	20 8 0	10 8 0	2 14 0	—
800	53 0 0	40 10 0	28 8 0	18 8 0	8 8 0	1 14 0
900	63 7 0	50 10 0	38 0 0	26 8 0	16 8 0	6 8 0
1,000	75 7 0	60 10 0	48 0 0	35 10 0	24 8 0	14 8 0
1,100	87 7 0	72 7 0	58 0 0	45 10 0	33 0 0	22 8 0
1,200	99 9 0	84 7 0	69 7 0	55 10 0	43 0 0	30 10 0
1,300	113 9 0	96 7 0	81 7 0	66 7 0	53 0 0	40 10 0
1,400	127 9 0	109 19 0	93 7 0	78 7 0	63 7 0	50 10 0
1,500	141 9 0	123 19 0	106 9 0	90 7 0	75 7 0	60 10 0
1,600	155 9 0	137 19 0	120 9 0	102 19 0	87 7 0	72 7 0
1,700	169 9 0	151 19 0	134 9 0	116 19 0	99 9 0	84 7 0
1,800	183 9 0	165 19 0	148 9 0	130 19 0	113 9 0	96 7 0
1,900	197 9 0	179 19 0	162 9 0	144 19 0	127 9 0	109 19 0
2,000	211 9 0	193 19 0	176 9 0	158 19 0	141 9 0	123 19 0

* A deduction of £6 has been made in each case to cover insurance or pension fund contributions.

Estate Duty

Estate duty in accordance with the schedule below was payable whether or not the deceased died in the Colony on all property in the Colony, and in the case of persons domiciled in the Colony on

all movable property and effects wherever situate. Relief is allowed where it is proved that property in Britain, the Commonwealth, or a foreign country has been taxed under the laws of those countries.

There is also provision for relief in respect of quick succession, and the rate of duty is reduced by 50 per cent. in respect of any agricultural property that forms part of an estate.

Rate of Estate Duty

	£		£	Rate of Duty
Not exceeding	5,000			nil
Exceeding	5,000	but not exceeding	7,500	3 per cent.
"	7,500	"	10,000	4 "
"	10,000	"	15,000	5 "
"	15,000	"	20,000	6 "
"	20,000	"	25,000	7 "
"	25,000	"	30,000	8 "
"	30,000	"	40,000	9 "
"	40,000			10 "

STANLEY TOWN COUNCIL FINANCES

Revenue accruing to the Stanley Town Council, the only local authority in the Colony, amounted to £6,983 during 1960 and £5,915 during 1961. Expenditure during 1960 was £6,083 and during 1961 was £4,866.

The main heads of revenue were:

	1960 £	1961 £
Government Grant (Charitable Relief)	955	1,100
General Rates (including contribution of £825 by Government)	3,461	2,651
Water Rates	826	688
Hire of Town Hall	861	604
Transfer of Money from Fire Brigade	880	150

The main heads of expenditure were:

	1960 £	1961 £
Town Clerk	371	274
Cemetery	405	550
Fire Brigade	1,597	361
Library	172	235
Charitable Relief	888	813
Scavenging	1,291	975
Street Lighting	458	617
Town Hall	828	1,041

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE legal tender of the Colony consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom coinage. On 31st December 1961 the note issue in circulation was £92,704.

There are no commercial banks in the Colony but the Treasury remits funds abroad on payment of a commission of 1 per cent. A similar service is also provided by the Falkland Islands Trading Company, Limited, and the Estate Louis Williams, who operate agencies of Lloyds Bank Limited and Hambros Bank respectively.

Deposits in the Government Savings Bank amounted to £1,052,533 13s. 8d. at 30th June 1961, and the number of depositors' accounts open was 1,845. At the same date in 1960 deposits totalled £1,056,742 11s. 0d. and the number of depositors was 1,827. Interest on deposits is paid at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

WITH the exception of meat and a limited quantity of vegetables and berry fruits, practically the whole of the Colony's requirements in foodstuffs is imported.

The value of imports and the sources of supply were as follows:

Value of Imports

	1960	1961
	£	£
Food	75,858	90,349
Beverages and tobacco	46,390	51,208
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	11,187	28,653
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.	18,770	21,828
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	90	191
Chemicals	23,293	27,129
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	63,706	82,749
Machinery and transport equipment	57,948	88,892
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	85,911	76,606
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities.	1,394	50
TOTAL IMPORTS	£384,547	£467,655

Principal Imports and Sources of Supply, 1960

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>
	£		
Provisions . . .	68,385	409 tons	United Kingdom £37,717, Argentina £20,562, Uruguay £4,305
Alcoholic beverages .	29,400	15,671 gal.	United Kingdom £27,234, Uruguay £871.
Tobacco manufactures .	15,269	15,716 lb.	United Kingdom £15,269.
Petroleum products .	15,826	329 tons	United Kingdom £2,600. Uruguay £13,226.
Manufactures of metals .	24,018	—	United Kingdom £23,886.
Road motor vehicles and spare parts . . .	18,890	—	United Kingdom £18,869.
Clothing . . .	26,724	—	United Kingdom £26,353.
Electric machinery, appa- ratus and appliances .	22,961	—	United Kingdom £14,396, Uruguay £1,175.

Principal Imports and Sources of Supply, 1961

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>
	£		
Provisions . . .	81,306	722 tons	United Kingdom £51,830, Argentina £17,784, Uruguay £3,802.
Alcoholic beverages .	33,119	31,874 gal.	United Kingdom £31,053, Uruguay £695.
Tobacco manufactures .	15,411	17,880 lb.	United Kingdom £15,411.
Petroleum products .	17,915	525 tons	United Kingdom £4,039, Uruguay £13,876.
Manufactures of metals .	37,058	—	United Kingdom £37,006.
Road motor vehicles and spare parts . . .	32,850	—	United Kingdom £32,676.
Clothing . . .	23,406	—	United Kingdom £23,178.
Electric machinery, appa- ratus and appliances .	21,011	—	United Kingdom £11,417.

Sources of Imports

	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>
	%	%
Commonwealth	81.05	77.27
Foreign countries	18.95	22.73

Principal Supplying Countries

	1960	1961
	£	£
United Kingdom	304,481	353,923
Other parts of Commonwealth	7,186	7,428
Argentina	28,218	26,863
Germany	10,526	13,922
Japan	3,968	5,117
Switzerland	2,858	6,874
Sweden	1,133	24,639
Uruguay	21,298	20,512

All goods imported, except on Government account, are distributed by local traders. Imports from the dollar area consist mainly of spare parts for the two Beaver aircraft and for American-made wind generators.

EXPORTS

The value of domestic exports and re-exports was as follows:

	1960	1961
	£	£
Domestic Exports	934,178	978,490
Re-exports	15,404	5,967
TOTAL	<u>£949,582</u>	<u>£984,457</u>

Note. All values are based on selling price

Principal Exports

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>		<i>Destination in both years</i>
	1960	1961		1960	1961	
Wool	£908,117	£957,730	lb.	4,630,162	4,811,754	United Kingdom
Hides and skins	£24,880	£20,760	cwt.	3,303	2,538	United Kingdom
Livestock	£1,057	--	sheep nos.	1,057	—	Chile

Note: All values are based on selling price.

Chapter 6: Production

ALL land, with the exception of some 56,500 acres remaining to the Crown, is freehold, and is divided into sheep farms varying in size from 3,600 to 161,000 acres, and carrying up to 40,000 sheep, approximately one sheep to every five acres.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, which owns a number of farms, holds freehold land amounting to about 1,229,000 acres and carrying 274,483 sheep at 30th June 1961.

Crown land may be rented.

Resources at present undeveloped are the extensive kelp (macro-cystis) beds, whales which are found in the surrounding waters, deep-sea fishing and sealing.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

No crops are grown in the Colony, with the exception of a limited supply of oaten hay.

The staff of the Agricultural Department consists of two agricultural and livestock assistants and three labourers. There is at present no agricultural or veterinary officer, and the duties of such an officer are undertaken by one of the agricultural and livestock assistants who is also officer in charge of the department.

The policy of the Agricultural Department is:

- (i) to co-operate with the sheep farmers in maintaining a high standard of health in their flocks by combating and preventing disease;
- (ii) to control the importation of livestock and agricultural products;
- (iii) to collect and produce agricultural and livestock statistics.

In 1960 the Colony had 609,837 sheep, 11,453 cattle, 3,384 horses, and 19 swine, compared with 617,061, 10,925, 3,339, and 43 respectively in 1961.

Sheep and cattle are distributed among farms in the East and West Falklands. Methods of keeping livestock are uniform throughout the Colony.

The average weight of wool exported annually over the last five years was 4,616,000 lb. The wool clips in 1960 and 1961 were exported through the Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

No dairy produce was exported. An occasional shipment of mutton was made to the whaling establishments in South Georgia, and some sheep were sold to meat-freezing plants in Southern Chile.

Details of exports of livestock products are given on page 21.

The Director of the Hill Farming Research Organisation in Scotland visited the islands during 1960–61 in connection with improvement to the pastures and to the sheep industry generally. His report is at present being studied, and action as a result of his comments and recommendations is planned.

FORESTRY

There are no forests in the Colony.

FISHERIES

There is no organised fishing industry. Occasional catches of mullet and smelt were made by net hauling by part-time fishermen. All the fish caught were sold for local consumption. Trout fishing provides good sport for anglers.

MINING

There is no mining in the Falkland Islands.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The Colony has no manufacturing industries.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Government Employees' Canteen was formed in 1952 and membership is open to employees and pensioners of the Colonial Government. All members are required to take up one £30 share on joining the canteen. A maximum of 34 shares may be held. Members of the public may also join if they are recommended by persons who are already members of the Canteen and their nomination is accepted by the management committee.

The canteen is run on the lines of a co-operative society and imports groceries, clothing and footwear, furniture and household goods. It is managed by a committee who remain in office for three years and a full-time secretary-treasurer. Part-time storekeepers attend on five afternoons a week.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT is responsible for all education in the Colony. All education in the years under review was free, except for a nominal fee of £4 a term charged for boarding school education. Children in Stanley wishing to continue their education after reaching the age of 14 years may do so in what is known as the continuation class at the Senior School. There is no secondary or higher education.

Bursaries are awarded to children who have attained a satisfactory level of education and wish to train for teaching posts within the Department of Education. Evening classes are held each winter from May to October and are open to all who wish to attend: these classes are compulsory for all Government employees under

the age of 18 years and for all apprentices. The response over the last two years has been far better than in the previous two years. Typing classes were discontinued in 1961, but shorthand and book-keeping classes flourished throughout 1960 and 1961. In 1960 three candidates sat the elementary book-keeping examination of the Royal Society of Arts and one passed. In 1961 two candidates were entered at Stage 1 and two at Stage 2, and all passed the examinations.

Attendance in Stanley is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and in the Camp for children between 5 and 14 years of age living within one mile and children between 7 and 14 years of age living within two miles of a settlement school. Six travelling teachers were employed in the Camp in 1960 and four in 1961. These teachers are each assigned a beat, and at regular intervals visit houses where there are children of school age; they stay at each house from a minimum of two to a maximum of four weeks.

There are two schools in Stanley. The Infants' School caters for children from 5 to 7 years of age. The All-range School caters for children from 8 to 14 years and over.

The Boarding School at Darwin, on the East Falkland, was opened in 1956; it can accommodate 39 boarders and caters for as many day pupils as may wish to attend. The Port Howard Boarding School, on the West Falkland, was opened in 1957; it can accommodate nine boarders and takes the children of the settlement at Port Howard as day pupils.

The following is a summary of teachers and children at each school during the period under review:

*Number of Teachers at 31st December 1961**

	<i>Infants' School</i>		<i>All Range School</i>		<i>Boarding School</i>		<i>Camp</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Certificated : Completed Secondary School Course .	—	1 (1)	3 (2)	3 (1)	3 (3)	2 (2)	1 (1)	—	7 (6)	6 (4)
Uncertificated, but who have completed Secondary School Course .	—	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	4 (6)	—	4 (6)	1 (1)
Trained (locally), but who have not completed Secondary School Course .	—	1 (—)	—	2 (3)	—	— (1)	—	— (1)	—	3 (5)
Voluntary Service Overseas .	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 (2)	—	4 (2)	—
Supplementary Teacher .	—	—	—	1 (—)	—	—	—	(1)—	—	2 (—)

* Numbers at 31st December 1960 given in brackets.

Number of Children receiving Education

	Schools	1960			Schools	1961		
		Enrolment				Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
<i>On 31st December:</i>								
Infants	1	27	24	51	1	25	25	50
All-Range	1	49	65	114	1	53	74	127
Boarding	2	30	34	64	2	28	34	62
Full-time settlement	2	33	42	75	7	36	39	75
Part-time settlement	7							
Camp teachers	10							
TOTAL	23	139	165	304	21	142	172	314

Five children in 1960 and eight children in 1961 were not visited by teachers but were educated at home by their parents with the aid of guidance and materials from the Education Department.

Children in the Camp not attending a boarding school are encouraged to attend school in Stanley, and a boarding allowance of £4 per month for each child is granted. An allowance of 1s. per meal is also granted to those children who, in order to receive education, attend school daily from distant parts. The boarding allowance also applies to children whose parents live in South Georgia.

An Overseas Scholarship Examination is held each year and successful candidates are granted a three-year course at boarding grammar schools in Dorset, England. Two scholarships were awarded in 1960 and two in 1961.

An Overseas Education Allowance Scheme was introduced in 1957, under which Government makes a tax-free grant of £150 for the first year, and £100 a year for the next four years, to the parents of children between the ages of 11 and 18 years who are receiving full-time education at a school overseas, such school being approved by the Superintendent of Education. The parents of 13 children benefit from this scheme.

There was one girl of school age in South Georgia in 1960 and one boy and one girl in 1961.

The Colony's total expenditure on education in 1959-60 was £33,745 or 11.9 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Colony; compared with £32,548 or 11.8 per cent. in 1960-61. There was no expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in either year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review, the health of the population was good.

All children and most adults have now been immunised against poliomyelitis. The majority of children are also immunised against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis has been greatly reduced. No immigrants may now enter the colony unless they have been certified free from pulmonary tuberculosis before their departure from their own country.

Mortality

There were 32 deaths in the Colony in 1960 and 26 in 1961. Diseases of the circulatory system, mainly associated with old age, were the main causes of death. There were no maternal deaths in either year.

Hospital Facilities

The Colony has one hospital, which is situated in Stanley. It is modern, well-equipped and has 32 beds for the treatment of medical, surgical, obstetric and tuberculosis cases. There were 182 admissions in 1960 and 137 in 1961.

Ante-natal and child welfare clinics are held weekly at the hospital, and are well attended.

Medical Services in the Camp

For medical purposes, the Falklands are divided into three areas: Stanley and the North Camp, Lafonia, and West Falklands. The senior medical officer and one medical officer are stationed in Stanley and see all patients in Stanley and the North Camp. One medical officer lives at Darwin, in Lafonia, and deals with medical cases in that area; the third medical officer is stationed at Fox Bay, on the West Falkland, and attends patients on the West Falkland and the many islands to the north and west of it.

All settlements on the main East and West islands can communicate with a doctor by telephone. All the inhabited islands are supplied with radio-telephone. Standard medical chests are provided at all settlements. The Government Air Service is available for the transport of doctors and patients. As a rule, the Camp doctors travel by Land Rover or plane to their patients but still occasionally have to ride.

Medical Department

The staff of the Medical Department consisted of the senior medical officer, three medical officers, two dental officers and a dental technician, one matron, three nursing sisters, one district

nurse, and six staff nurses. For part of the period under review the establishment was short of one medical officer and one dental officer.

Other staff of the hospital consisted of one clerk, one caretaker, one cook, five maids, one laundry-maid, and one gardener.

There were no doctors or nurses working for companies and there were no private practitioners.

Expenditure on medical services (including special expenditure) was £28,216 in 1959–60 and £30,933 in 1960–61. Revenue in those two years was:

						1959–60	1960–61
						£	£
Medical	:	:	:	:	:	4,104	3,792
Dental	:	:	:	:	:	274	1,140
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						£4,378	£4,932
						<hr/>	<hr/>

Local Authority Services

The Stanley Town Council is responsible for street lighting and cleaning, the collection and disposal of garbage, and the maintenance of drains and sewers. Since March 1960 all houses in Stanley have modern, water-borne sanitation.

There are three licensed dairies in Stanley. The dairy herds are examined periodically by the agricultural assistant, and all animals are tuberculin tested.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The majority of the houses in the Colony are built of timber with metal outer covering; the roofs are usually of corrugated iron. Concrete block building, particularly for Government premises, is now becoming popular. Plans for all new buildings must be submitted to the Stanley Town Council for approval, and must conform to the sanitation and constructional requirements of the Council. There is a shortage of housing in Stanley, caused mainly by the high cost of materials and freight and the lack of labour.

Government maintains accommodation for most of its overseas officials. Two blocks of small houses are available for rental by the poorer members of the community. These premises are liable to inspection and the tenants must keep them in a sanitary condition. The Stanley Town Council has power to condemn houses which are unfit for habitation.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND AMENITIES

There are three places of worship: Christ Church Cathedral, consecrated in 1892, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, established

in 1899, and the Tabernacle (United Free Church), established in 1890. Church services are relayed every Sunday evening through the broadcasting station at Stanley.

An old age contributory pensions scheme introduced in 1952 is compulsory for all male residents in the Colony. The following weekly benefits are paid to contributors on reaching the age of 65 years: married man 36s. 6d., unmarried man or widower 23s. 6d., widow of pensioner 18s. Employees contribute 2s. weekly and employers contribute 3s. weekly in respect of each male person in their employ. (But see information under Ordinance No. 11 of 1961 on page 32.)

A non-contributory old age pensions scheme was introduced in July 1961, and provides pensions for old people who were excluded by reason of age from contributing to the Pensions Equalisation Fund and, consequently, from deriving any benefits from the pensions scheme introduced in 1952. Pensions are paid at the following weekly rates: married man 36s., unmarried person 18s., man or woman separated or living apart from his or her husband or wife 18s.

Children's allowances at the rate of 10s. per month for each child are granted to all parents or guardians with two or more children.

Poor relief is administered by the Stanley Town Council. The amount spent on poor relief in 1961 was £814. Accommodation for old and chronic invalids is provided in the hospital. There are no orphanages.

The Stanley Benefit Club, open to all residents, is the oldest club in the Colony. It was formed in July 1859, to provide a fund for the support of members in cases of sickness or accident; it also contributes towards funeral expenses. The club's membership has fallen to 123, chiefly owing to older members dying and to the fact that improved social conditions in the Colony generally make the aims of the club less attractive to younger people. The Stanley Benefit Club paid to its members sick and other benefits amounting to £501 in 1960 and £400 in 1961. The club's net assets on 30th April 1961 were £3,340.

The local branch of the Red Cross Society has now acquired its own permanent headquarters near the centre of Stanley. In 1960 the Society launched a public appeal for funds and clothing for the relief of victims of the Chilean earthquakes, and as a result of the appeal some 62 cases of clothing and a sum of £1,030 were forwarded to the appropriate authorities in Chile. During 1961 the Society presented the local hospital with a Queen Charlotte oxygen tent, complete with hot water bottles and air mixer, and an axycot and also gave it three infra-red lamps. The Society ran canteens for visiting ships of the Royal Navy.

The membership of the Girls' Life Brigade has increased. Courses were completed in accordance with the International Headquarters syllabuses at the advanced level in first aid, knitting, basket-work, household management and country dancing. Elementary standard badges were also granted in felt-work, art, needlework, knitting and basket-work. It is intended to send four girls to England to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Brigade in June 1962.

The 1st Falkland Islands Company of the Boys' Brigade was formed in 1944. Training is carried out during the winter months. Classes are held in small-bore rifle shooting, physical training, and drill. The strength accommodation has been one of the main causes of waning interest and the gradual decrease in membership, but the Company has obtained a long lease of a suitable parcel of land in the centre of Stanley and it is proposed to build suitable accommodation on it and this, it is hoped, will go some way towards restoring interest in the movement. The Life Boys, the junior organisation of the Boys' Brigade, was formed in 1949. Meetings are held regularly during the winter for drill, physical training, and games. The roll increased to 30 over the past two years.

There are several clubs in Stanley, among them the Colony Club, the Falkland Club, the Working Men's Social Club, which holds an annual sports meeting for children on 8th December which is the Anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, and the Falkland Islands Defence Force Club, membership of which is confined to past and present members of the force.

Full-bore rifle shooting held under the auspices of the Falkland Islands Defence Force Rifle Association has a good following. Annual prize meetings are held and when finances permit representative teams are sent to Bisley, England, to compete in the junior colonial competitions. Several of the teams have been successful in carrying off prizes in the past.

There is a small-bore range in the Drill Hall and this is open to members and their wives. It is always well supported and this form of sport flourishes during the winter months. The Drill Hall is also used for badminton and table tennis.

Football is the most popular outdoor sport and the club is well supported. Not only do local teams compete for a championship, but some very enjoyable games take place against teams from visiting warships.

The Cricket Club was formed in 1955, and cricket is played occasionally on a pitch of matting on concrete. This must be among the most southerly places where cricket is played.

An increasing interest is being taken in angling. Brown trout (*salmo fario*) were introduced into the Colony's rivers between 1947

and 1952. These trout have over the years formed a sea-going habit, and return to the rivers to spawn. Specimens weighing 7 to 10 lb. are not uncommon. The trout fishing season opens on 1st September and closes on 30th April. Salmon and sea trout ova were imported during the period under review and efforts are being made to introduce these fish into the Colony as well.

The Stanley Sports Association holds an annual meeting in December with horse racing, gymkhana and athletic events. Race meetings are also held in Lafonia, East Falkland, and at most of the principal settlements in turn on the West Falkland.

The Stanley Badminton Club has a large membership and games were played in the Gymnasium twice a week.

The squash court, donated by the Falkland Islands Company in 1953, continues to be well used.

Darts is a popular winter game and there is a league in Stanley with eight teams. The standard of play is high.

Snooker, played at the Colony Club, the Falkland Club, the Falkland Islands Defence Force Club, and the Working Men's Social Club, has a strong following.

The Guild of Spinners, Weavers and Dyers, which had 18 members at the end of 1961, has now entered its fourteenth year of existence. Weekly classes were held for some of the senior girls attending Stanley School.

Folk dancing was held in Stanley once a week for about two hours during the winter months. Classes for members were also held. Membership is open to all over 12 years of age.

The Town Hall, rebuilt in 1950 with the assistance of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds after being destroyed by fire in 1944, contains a dance hall with stage, dressing rooms, refreshment room and a well stocked and patronised library. In 1960 and 1961 film shows were given in the dance hall by a private operator.

Chapter 8: Legislation

LEGISLATION enacted during the period under review included the following measures:

1960

No. 1. *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance*, amending the law governing the payment of workmen's compensation. The Ordinance abolishes the arbitrary cash ceilings on entitlement to compensation and provides instead for compensation for injury to be paid to any person who is employed in manual labour or anyone listed in a schedule to the Ordinance which includes all persons who could

reasonably be regarded as coming within the scope of such legislation as this. It limits the extent of the employer's liability to 36 months' wages in the case of death, 48 months' wages in the case of permanent disablement, and five years' wages in the case of temporary disablement, and relates the amount of compensation payable directly to the disabled man's earning power at the time of the accident. It further contains the power to require employers or classes of employers to insure against the liabilities they may incur under this new Ordinance.

No. 2. *Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance*, increasing the weekly rate of pension for married men, single men, and widows, and deleting the provision enabling a contributor to withdraw all contributions made in respect of himself if he leaves the Colony after contributing for 21 years—this provision was considered over-generous on the amendment of the law to allow pensions to be paid overseas. It also allows men who leave the Colony to continue contributing on a voluntary basis.

No. 3. *Oil in Territorial Waters Ordinance*, providing against the discharge or escape of oil (excluding whale oil or seal oil) in the whole of the sea within the seaward limits of the territorial waters of the Colony and all other waters within those limits which are navigable by sea-going ships.

No. 9. *Family Allowances Ordinance*, regularising the payment of family allowances, by providing for the payment of such allowances to every family of two or more children under the age of 14 years, at the rate of 10s. per month in respect of each child. This Ordinance was made retrospective to 1st January 1949, the date on which payments first became due.

No. 11. *Geneva Conventions (Criminal Appeals) Ordinance*, making provision for appeals by prisoners of war or internees who have been convicted of offences and for ensuring that the time for appealing does not begin to run until notice of the conviction and sentence has been given to the protecting power.

1961

No. 1. *Stamp Duty (Repeal) Ordinance*, abolishing the payment of twopence stamp duty on each receipt, or bill of exchange, or promissory note, for money or money's worth, amounting to £2 or upwards, since the inconvenience caused by the Stamp Duty Ordinance was not justified by the negligible amount of revenue.

No. 4. *Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, clarifying the conditions for the taxation of seasonal workers at South Georgia. Some doubt was cast upon the effect of the law for the taxation of seasonal workers in that one method of assessment appeared to apply to the earnings during the summer months and another to the earnings

during the winter months. This Ordinance amends the law so as to make it clear that one method of assessment shall be adopted for the whole year and to give clear legal authority for the practice which has always been followed.

No. 5. *Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance*, enabling the widows of contributors who die between the ages of 60 and 65 after having fulfilled the contributory requirements of the Ordinance to qualify for a pension.

No. 6. *Homicide Ordinance*, abolishing the doctrine of "constructive malice" from the law of murder, introducing the doctrine of diminished responsibility, providing that the question of provocation shall be left to the jury to decide as a matter of fact and not to the judge as a matter of law, providing also that the survivor of a suicide pact is to be guilty of manslaughter and not murder, and introducing a new and simplified form of sentence of death.

No. 7. *Non-contributory Old Age Pensions Ordinance*, providing a pension for those people who were too old to join the contributory old age pensions scheme introduced in 1952 and so derived no benefit from it. Provision is also made for widows whose husbands were too old to participate in the 1952 scheme and died since its introduction to be eligible for a pension, provided that they, themselves, were over 50 years of age on 1st July 1952.

No. 11. *Old Age Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance*, increasing the weekly rate of pension from 36s. 6d. to 52s. for married men, and from 23s. 6d. and 18s. to 26s. for unmarried men and widows respectively, and also increasing the rate of contributions to cover the additional expenditure from the Pensions Equalisation Fund. This Ordinance had not been brought into force at the end of 1961.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, with the Governor as Judge, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, both of which usually sit in Stanley. The Court of Summary Jurisdiction is presided over by the Magistrate or by a bench of magistrates composed of two or more Justices of the Peace. The post of Magistrate is at present held by the Colonial Secretary. The Colony retains the part-time services in England of a retired Colonial Judge as Legal Adviser.

Local ordinances and regulations are in effect. English law applies up to 1900 and subsequently by special application.

Most farm managers are Justices of the Peace, as are also certain

residents in Stanley, and they have the power to deal with minor offences.

The commonest type of litigation is for recovery of debt; the most frequent offences are assault, larceny, and breaches of the Licensing Ordinance and of the Road Traffic Ordinance.

The following tables show the number of civil and criminal cases heard by the courts during 1960 and 1961:

Civil Court

	1960	1961
Debt	40	44
Removal of disqualification for driving	1	1
Maintenance Orders	4	5
Non-compliance with Court Orders	—	2
Adoption Orders	7	4
Custody of children	1	1

Court of Summary Jurisdiction

	<i>Cases Heard</i>		<i>Discharged</i>		<i>Convicted</i>	
	1960	1961	Adults	Juven-iles	Adults	Juven-iles
<i>Offences against the person:</i>						
Assaults	3	2	—	—	3	2
<i>Offences against property:</i>						
Larceny	4	6	3	—	7	—
Larceny receiving	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wilful damage	3	2	—	—	5	—
<i>Offences against Local Ordinances:</i>						
Road traffic	9	22	1	—	29	1
Licensing	34	29	2	—	61	—
Firearms	12	1	—	—	12	1
<i>Offences against Public Order:</i>						
Breach of Recognizance	5	2	—	—	7	—
Assaulting constable	—	5	—	—	5	—
Refusing to assist constable	—	1	1	—	—	—
Obscene language	2	—	—	—	2	—
Stowaways	3	1	—	—	4	—
Highway Act (animals straying)	1	6	—	—	7	—
<i>Other cases</i>	2	9	—	—	11	—

Supreme Court

	1960	1961
Divorce	4	4
Estate	1	—
Company	1	—
Larceny	1	1
Debt	3	2
Contract	1	1
Appeal	2	1

Types of Punishment (1960 and 1961 combined)

Court of Summary Jurisdiction	Convicted			Imprisonment			Fined			Bound over			Imprisonment by length of sentence
	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	M.	F.	J.	
Assault . . .	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	1 male, 14 days. *Includes dis- qualifications from driving. *Indicates Prohibition Order made under Licensing Ordinance.
Assault on constable .	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Larceny . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Wilful damage . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Traffic . . .	29	-	1	1	-	-	28	-	1	10*	-	-	
Licensing . . .	61	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	39	-	-	
Firearms . . .	12	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	
Stowaways . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Highway Act (animals straying)	5	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	
Other cases . . .	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	

POLICE

The authorised strength of the Falkland Islands Police is seven, consisting of the Chief Constable, one sergeant, one senior constable, and four constables, all of whom are stationed in Stanley. Two constables are also stationed at South Georgia.

With the exception of the Chief Constable, members of the Force are recruited locally.

Training is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Constable.

Crime

The number of indictable offences has decreased. Juvenile delinquency has almost disappeared; only four juveniles appeared before the magistrates during the period under review.

Other Police Duties

The Chief Constable also acts as Gaoler, Immigration Officer, and Sanitary Inspector. The Police Department issues and renews firearm certificates, gun licences, driving licences, and fishing licences; and is also responsible for the registration of motor vehicles, the testing of applicants for driving licences, and the licensing of dogs.

PRISONS

There is one small prison in Stanley. The Chief Constable acts as Gaoler and other members of the Force as warders. A gaol matron is also employed.

One prisoner (male) was received during 1961 and served a sentence of 14 days. There were no prisoners during 1960.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

ELECTRICITY

THE Government provides a continuous electricity supply in Stanley. The supply voltage is 230/400 volts single- and 3-phase at a frequency of 50 cycles.

Generation is by means of diesel alternators. The total installed capacity of the power station is 750 kW. Distribution is overhead and consists of 3.3 k.v., h.v. and l.v. lines.

The tariff, which is reviewed annually, is at a fixed rate of 4½d. per unit.

Outside Stanley most of the farms have installed their own generating plants; some supply power to a single house, while others with a larger generating capacity supply a whole settlement. Output from these sets is rarely more than 12 kW ; the voltages vary from 110 to 230 A.C. and D.C. Shepherds living in isolated houses have in many cases installed their own lighting systems fed from 12 volt batteries charged by wind generators.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in Stanley has been much improved by the construction of a water purification and filtration plant, which was opened by the Governor in March 1958. It ensures a sufficient supply of pure chlorinated water up to modern standards throughout the town. The source of water is the Moody Brook which is some three miles to the west of the town. Water is pumped through a pipeline into two existing reservoirs in Stanley. Storage is available for some 335,000 gallons, and many householders use rainwater tanks as reserves. Consumption averages 72,000 gallons per day.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is responsible for the care and maintenance of Government buildings, the construction of new Government works, and the maintenance of Stanley roads and water supply.

Owing to the emigration of the younger people, the Department is suffering an acute shortage of skilled labour.

The principal activities of the Department during the period under review were concerned with general repair and maintenance work and the reconstruction of the roads in Stanley. About 12,000 cubic yards of peat were also cut each year, all of it by hand.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

THE Falkland Islands Company's R.M.S. *Darwin*, a modern vessel of 739 registered tons and capable of carrying 40 passengers, averages 12 round trips to Montevideo annually, carrying mail, freight and passengers. In addition to being the main link with

Montevideo the vessel makes various calls at settlements in the Colony. Vessels are also chartered by the Falkland Islands Company to bring supplies from the United Kingdom and to take back the wool clip.

The R.R.S. *John Biscoe* and the R.R.S. *Shackleton* provided occasional communication between Stanley, South Georgia and the British Antarctic Territory, and South America.

H.M.S. *Protector* was based on Stanley from November to March in 1959–60 and 1960–61.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered and cleared Stanley during the past two years:

	1960	1961
Number of ships entering	23	24
Number of ships clearing	24	25
Net tonnage in	47,841	21,640
Net tonnage out	48,290	22,235
Passengers in	224	276
Passengers out	292	326

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in the Colony.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are about 12 miles of road in and around Stanley. They are mainly of water-bound macadam construction and were formerly in a very poor state of repair, but reconstruction work is in progress. The main road along the sea front, on which are situated most of the principal buildings, is made of concrete. It is intended to reconstruct the remaining roads in tar-macadam.

Rough unsurfaced tracks connect most settlements on the main East and West Islands and travel is possible by means of Land Rover or motor-cycle, depending on weather conditions.

The following table shows the number of vehicles imported and registered in 1960–61:

	<i>Imported</i>		<i>Registered</i>	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Lorries	1	2	64	66
Vans	—	1	18	19
Cars	10	6	85	91
Motor cycles	41	30	243	273
Power scooters	—	—	8	8
Land Rovers	2	30	55	85
Tractors	2	3	79	82
Jeeps	6	8	70	78
	—	—	—	—
	62	80	622	702
	—	—	—	—

LAKE AND RIVER TRANSPORT

There are no navigable rivers in the Colony and no lakes.

AIR SERVICE

The Falkland Islands Government Air Service, started in 1948, operates two single-engined De Havilland Beaver sea-planes. The original medical and mail service has been extended to include passengers and freight. The service is internal only.

During 1960, 2,004 passengers were flown; in 1961 the number of passengers increased to 2,130. During 1961, 6,570 lb. of freight were also flown.

Invaluable work was done in flying urgent medical cases to Stanley for treatment. Full use of the aircraft was made by the Medical Department to convey medical and dental officers to visit patients in the Camp.

The air service is also being increasingly used to transport children travelling from the Camp to Stanley to attend school or to the boarding schools at Darwin and Port Howard. It is also a valued means of moving the travelling teachers around their beats.

There is no international air service connecting the Colony with the outside world.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A telephone system is maintained in Stanley by Government for general as well as official use. There were 428 telephone subscribers in 1961.

A new exchange building was erected in 1957 and a new manual magneto telephone exchange switchboard with a larger capacity was installed. Five operators are employed and a 24-hour service is maintained.

Most of the sheep-stations on the East Falkland have their own lines connected to the Stanley system; on the West Falkland the telephones converge on Fox Bay, where there is a Government wireless telegraphy and radio-telephone station for inter-island traffic.

All the outlying farms have direct communication with the Government stations at Stanley and Fox Bay by means of a radio-telephone network. This network operates in conjunction with the medical and air services much on the same lines as the Australian flying doctor service. The radio-telephone sets were provided and installed by Government.

Two technicians and one apprentice are employed on servicing the telephone, broadcasting and radio-telephone systems.

A Government-owned wireless telegraphy station operates from Stanley and has daily schedules with London, Oslo, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. It is also in daily communication with Fox Bay on the West Falkland, South Georgia, and ships in the area. The station, which was established in 1912, handles all Government and commercial traffic and employs six operator-mechanics and three apprentices.

Communications with the British scientific bases in the Antarctic are maintained by the British Antarctic (formerly Falkland Islands Dependencies) Survey's wireless station which is also situated in Stanley.

The General Post Office in Stanley handles approximately 16 mails annually from overseas, each averaging 180 bags. An average of 40 inter-island mails also passes through the Post Office each year. Inter-island airmail between Stanley and the farm settlements is carried out when flying conditions permit. External airmail is carried by sea to Montevideo and thence by air.

In addition to its normal postal and telegraphic functions, the Post Office is also responsible for the payment and accounting of children's allowances and old age pensions.

There are nine sub-post offices under the control of the General Post Office at Stanley—one at Fox Bay, one at South Georgia, and seven at the British Antarctic Bases.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Films

PRESS

THE only periodical printed in the Colony, other than the official *Gazette*, is the *Falkland Islands Monthly Review*, which is published on the first Friday of each month. A weekly newsletter is broadcast to Stanley, the Camp and the Dependencies.

BROADCASTING

The Falkland Islands established the first colonial broadcasting service. In the early part of 1929 a wired broadcasting system was started in Stanley; the service covered not only the town but also many parts of the East Falkland, the programmes being carried to outlying farms by the normal telephone lines. Although a number of earlier experiments were made, wireless broadcasting from a radio transmitter did not become a regular feature until 1942. The two methods, operated jointly, are now a well-established service in the Islands.

The broadcasting service is controlled by a voluntary committee under a director. A salaried secretary is employed.

Programmes of two or three hours' duration are broadcast daily, and four part-time announcers are employed. B.B.C. news bulletins, commentaries and sports results are broadcast regularly, and extensive use is made of the B.B.C. Transcription Service. Local features and some overseas programmes are recorded and re-broadcast.

There were 504 wireless receiving licences issued in 1961, and in the same year 314 wired broadcasting subscriptions were paid. The figures for 1960 were 548 and 344 respectively.

FILMS

A film library was established in 1953; it has grown considerably and its membership has increased. By the end of 1961 the library was supplying films to sixteen farm settlements and R.M.S. *Darwin*, as well as to Stanley. Prints are obtained from J. Arthur Rank Overseas Distributors Ltd., and from the Central Office of Information, London. The library operates on a non-profit basis. Films of educational value are shown at the Senior School, Stanley. A local business man operated a cinema in the Town Hall, Stanley, where films were shown once a week.

INFORMATION SERVICES

No information service is operated by Government. Important announcements are broadcast over the local radio station.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE Falkland Islands Volunteer Corps was first formed in 1892. The Force stood down in 1919 and was reconstituted in 1920 as the Falkland Islands Defence Force. Service in the Force is voluntary.

Annual compulsory training consists of twelve instructional parades each of two hours' duration, musketry classification, the ceremonial parade on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, and a maximum of four ceremonial parades as may be ordered by the Commanding Officer. In addition to the foregoing, twenty parades, each of one hour's duration, are compulsory for first-year recruits.

The full-bore rifle competition of the Falkland Islands Force 122 Trophy is held annually for members on the active list of the Force.

The Stanley Cup Competition, which is also an annual event, is open to members on the active, reserve, and retired lists of the Force.

Small-bore rifle shooting takes place on two evenings a week in the Drill Hall throughout the winter months. The Miniature Rifle Club is open to members on the active, reserve, and retired lists of the Force.

The total expenditure on defence was £846 in 1959–60 and £752 in 1960–61.

Chapter 14:

D.S.I.R. Radio Research Sub-Station

THE sub-station was established in Stanley in 1947 as an Ionospheric Observatory and is maintained and staffed by the Radio Research Organisation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The staff of the sub-station increased from three to five during the period under review.

The work carried out by the sub-station has been gradually changing during the period, and at the beginning of 1960 was mainly concerned with measurements on the bottom-side of the ionospheric reflecting layer immediately overhead, using automatically operated radio transmitters. These transmitters measure the height and frequency characteristics of this layer at hourly intervals and its absorption characteristics once a day at noon, when it is greatest. The measurements are produced on film which is analysed at the station and sent each month to a World Data Centre at the Radio Research Station, Slough, England, where they are combined with similar data from many other stations scattered throughout the world to predict optimum ionospheric conditions for radio communications. These predictions are issued three months in advance and are of use to all users of long-distance communication circuits, enabling the best and most economic use to be made of the equipment and frequencies available.

The measurements are also used for long-term research into the nature and behaviour of the ionosphere, and the height and frequency data in particular will be so used in conjunction with measurements of the top-side of the ionospheric reflecting layer taken by artificial earth satellites to be launched in 1962. These satellites, which will also measure a variety of other properties of the upper atmosphere, send their measurements back to earth by radio signals which can be picked up by specially designed high gain steerable aerials. Towards the end of 1960 a decision was taken to erect such an aerial at Stanley, as one of a small network of British Satellite Telemetry Stations spaced strategically round the world.

During 1961 detailed plans were formulated and the necessary site preparations carried out, so that, when the new equipment arrived towards the end of the year, it was installed immediately.

As the earth's magnetic field has a considerable effect on the state of the ionosphere, a magnetometer is maintained to give a continuous record of variations of the angle of declination.

As in previous years, the sub-station has maintained a close liaison with the British Antarctic (formerly Falkland Islands Dependencies) Survey. Regular contact is maintained with both bases carrying out ionospheric measurements, namely, Argentine Islands (formerly Port Lockroy) and Halley Bay, and their results are passed through the sub-station at Stanley for transmission to the World Data Centre. The measurements from these stations are of particular value since they are both high southerly latitude stations.

A seismograph which was originally installed during the International Geophysical Year, and which is operated and maintained on behalf of the Survey, has been retained in service and is producing a continuous record of seismological disturbances.

PART III

Chapter 1. Geography

THE Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean, between latitudes 51° and 53° South and longitudes 57° and 62° West, on the edge of the Patagonian Continental Shelf.

The group, consisting of two large islands and about 200 smaller islands, with a total land area of approximately 4,700 square miles, is situated about 400 miles north-east of Cape Horn and about the same distance from the eastern entrance to the Straits of Magellan. Montevideo, in Uruguay, which is the normal port of entry for the Falkland Islands, lies 1,010 miles to the north of the capital, Stanley.

Complete aerial photographic cover of the Colony is now available and topographical maps are in the course of publication.

GEOLOGY AND LANDFORMS

The Falkland Islands are composed almost entirely of palaeozoic and mesozoic sedimentary rocks. Some of these have strong lithological and palaeontological affinities with those of South Africa, Uruguay and Southern Brazil. Although the islands lie on the edge of the Patagonian Continental Shelf, there is no stratigraphical connection between the Falklands and the nearer parts of the South American mainland. The extensive tertiary deposits of eastern Patagonia are not represented in the Falkland Islands, nor is the great oil-bearing cretaceous geosyncline of eastern Tierra del Fuego. The axis of Andean folding is supposed to lie to the south of the islands, through Burdwood Bank, whence it is continued as the Scotia Arc to South Georgia and Graham Land.

The distribution of rocks within the Falkland Islands is now fairly well known and geological mapping is as satisfactory as the present state of topographical mapping will permit. West Falkland and the adjacent islands are predominantly composed of palaeozoic sedimentary rocks, quartzites, sandstones and shales, with a few minor occurrences of tillite and a small exposure of the archæan basement complex at Cape Meredith in the extreme south.

The northern part of East Falkland, is composed, too, of the palaeozoic sedimentary rocks, with the main development of younger strata in Lafonia and the surrounding islands. These mesozoic rocks are represented by sandstones and mudstones of terrestrial origin, which may be equated with the Gondwana succession of other parts of the Southern Hemisphere.

The main structural elements in the islands are folds which occurred after the deposition of the youngest mesozoic rocks. Two main fold directions may be recognised. The first trends east-west across the northern part of the islands; the second is roughly parallel to the direction of Falkland Sound and is exposed along the western side of it. It is now believed that folding along both axes was contemporaneous and may, indeed, form a single system.

The close relationship between the rock succession and fossil fauna of the Falkland Islands and parts of southern Africa has been frequently quoted as evidence to substantiate the hypothesis of continental drift. Recent research into the structure of the Falkland Islands suggests that this group may have moved from the vicinity of south-east Africa and that the rocks of the Falklands represent the missing portion of the truncated Karroo basin of Natal and Eastern Cape Province.

During the quarternary era, when adjacent parts of the South American mainland were glaciated, the Falkland Islands were ice-free. There is no evidence of any permanent glaciation within the group and it is supposed that, even at the glacial maxima, the climate was periglacial. During this period, large accumulations of quartzite boulders—stone runs, as they are called—formed in the valley floors of upland areas. The origin of the stone runs has been attributed to solifluction—soil creep down the valley sides, assisted by frost-and-thaw action—but this explanation is not wholly convincing.

Two main morphological elements may be recognised, the mountains which occur in the areas of folded Devonian-Carboniferous sandstone and quartzite, and the great plain of Lafonia, where the mesozoic rocks are exposed. The principal mountain ranges follow the trend of the folded quartzites, from east to west across both main islands and parallel with Falkland Sound on West Falkland. The hills occasionally rise to about 2,300 feet (Mount Usborne, on East Falkland, is 2,312 feet high; Mount Adam, on West Falkland, is about 15 feet lower), but the general summit levels are between 1,500 and 2,000 feet. On East Falkland, the main upland ridge of Wickham Heights, rises steeply along the southern edge of the folded quartzites. The tillites and mesozoic sedimentary rocks which lie to the south have been considerably less resistant to erosion so that, where these have been folded, the terrain consists of low parallel ridges rising to little more than 200 feet. South of the great inlets of Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch, where the rocks are virtually undisturbed, the whole country is a flat plain which seldom rises more than 100 feet above sea-level.

Generally speaking, the rivers are small. The valleys show close adjustment to structure. The many intricate inlets round the coast, many of which form magnificent harbours, were originally formed by river action when the sea-level was at least 150 feet lower than at present. The subsequent submergence, which formed the characteristic ria inlets, appears to have been the dominant movement which has controlled the later development of the coast.

The islands have no mineral wealth because none of the sedimentary rocks contains minerals which are of economic value. The only local fuel is low-grade peat. The impermeable nature of the quartzites and sandstones has greatly hampered drainage and most of the rocks lack important minerals for plant growth. Limestone is absent and soils are acid in reaction. Successive surveys of the islands for economic minerals have shown that only the beach and dune sand could conceivably have any value, but in islands as remote as the Falklands, their exploitation for glass-making cannot be regarded as an economic venture.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The Falkland Islands lie on the northern edge of the depression belt through Drake Passage; they are thus dominated by westerly winds and by the continuous variation of weather caused by the procession of air masses and fronts across them. The islands lie in the lee of the South American continent, but are separated from the mainland by about 300 miles of relatively cold sea. Although the warming and dessicating influences of the Andes are still felt in the islands, their effect upon the climate is considerably modified by this sea passage. The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterised by the narrow temperature range, high winds, seasonal uniformity and day-to-day variability of weather which are commonly associated with an oceanic situation in temperate latitudes.

The majority of reliable and long-term climatic records which are available for the Falkland Islands depend upon observations which have been made in the vicinity of Stanley. Consequently we have little precise knowledge as to how temperature and rainfall vary through the archipelago as a whole. Several farms keep rainfall records but, due to the lack of a contour map, it has not been possible to construct a reasonably reliable chart showing rainfall distribution. At Stanley the mean monthly temperature varies between 49.0° F. in January and 35.5° F. in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed 77° F. or to fall below 12° F. No month is entirely frost-free, although the air temperature rarely falls below 32° F. in January or February. Average values for relative humidity are high. In consequence, the incidence of cloud

is high with a large proportion of overcast days. The low sunshine records reflect this cloudiness, for only about 35 per cent. of the total possible sunshine is recorded annually. The rainfall at Stanley is about 25 inches, spread fairly evenly throughout the year, with a maximum in summer (December and January) and a minimum in early spring (September and October). The number of days with rain is high throughout the year (16–21 days per month). Snow falls on about 50 days during the year and has been recorded in every month. Snowfalls are, however, light and soon melt. The wettest year on record was 1911, when 37 inches of rain were measured. The driest year was 1960, with only 19.4 inches.

The prevailing winds are westerly. More than two-thirds of the winds blow from the quadrant between south-west and north-west. There is little seasonal variation in wind direction. The average wind speed is about 17 m.p.h. with very little diurnal or seasonal variation. Calm conditions are rare. Gales occur on about four days during each month, but on many other days the wind strength is only a little below gale force. The persistence and strength of the wind are, without doubt, the most marked and disagreeable features of the climate.

The cool, windy climate has prevented natural tree-growth. The natural climax vegetation of the Falkland Islands is a grassland with certain species of heath and dwarf shrubs, which form plant communities similar to the moorland vegetation of upland Britain. The monotonous succession of arenaceous and argillaceous sedimentary rocks, with the absence of limestone, is reflected in the uniformity of the sub-soil type. The top-soil is generally peaty, though the thickness of the peat horizon may vary from less than one inch to more than fifteen feet. Much of the uplands are bare of vegetation, comprising eroded peat, scree and stone runs.

The grasslands of the Falkland Islands represent the sole natural resource which has proved capable of economic exploitation throughout the entire history of colonisation. Following the first settlement by the French in 1764, cattle ran wild on East Falkland. By 1840, the number of wild cattle had reached some figure between 50,000 and 100,000 and appeared to be increasing rapidly despite the large numbers killed annually. During the early years of the Colony, the sale of beef to visiting ships represented the principal economic activity. Within ten years, however, sheep began to replace the wild cattle which were systematically slaughtered until, by 1880, they had been virtually exterminated. During the last thirty years of the nineteenth century, sheep-farming developed rapidly. Between 1893 and 1899, there were more than 750,000 sheep in the islands. This appears to have been a greater number

than the pastures could support by the methods of large-scale ranching which have always been employed. After 1898, the number of sheep began to fall and this decline has persisted until the present day. This trend has been attributed to many factors, but certainly one of the most potent has been the deterioration of the richer grazing areas by continuous over-stocking in the past at all seasons.

Little precise information was available until 1938–39, when the islands were first examined by a competent ecologist, but the results of this work showed that the major subdivisions of the grasslands are composed of comparatively few species which have any significant nutritional value. Pasture improvement experiments are at present being carried out by several farms on East and West Falkland.

WILD LIFE

The Falkland Islands are a rich source of wild life. The deep subantarctic waters of the South Atlantic, which surround these islands, support many forms of marine life, including at one end the microscopic algae, upon which certain species of sea birds feed, and at the other end the huge mammals of the sea such as whales.

Beside those mammals living in the sea, the waters, reefs, and vast kelp seaweed beds play a major part in the life cycle of other species, supplying food to countless thousands of penguins and other sea birds which breed in these islands.

There is a variety of bird life in the islands. The favourite with most people is the comic and fascinating penguin which is found in all parts of the Falkland Islands, the commonest kinds being the Rockhopper (*Eudyptes crestatus*), Jackass (*Spheniscus magellanicus*) and Gentoo (*Pygoscelis papua*). Other species of sea birds breeding in appreciable numbers are the Blackbrowed Albatross (*Diomedea melanophrys*), Dominican Gull (*Larus dominicanus*), Dolphin Gull (*Leucophaeus scoresbii*), Rock Shag (*Phalacrocorax magellanicus*), King Shag (*Phalacrocorax albivent*), a number of Petrel species, and a most attractive, sea bird, with feathers of a delicate grey-blue shade, the Thin-billed Prion (*Pachiptila belcheri*).

Among the birds which predominate in coastal and inland waters are a number of varieties of ducks and geese and the beautiful Black-necked Swan (*Cygnus melanocoriphus*) which can be seen on some inland and tidal waters. No account of wild life would be complete without a mention of the Upland Goose (*Chloephaga magellanica*), that handsome bird so tame and common round almost every settlement which, alas, is such an enemy of the farmer because of the amount of grazing it consumes.

There are no known indigenous land mammals in the islands. Mice, rats, rabbits, hares and on certain islands foxes occur, all having probably been introduced by man in the last century. Seals breed in considerable numbers. The Southern Sea Lion (*Ontaria byronia*) is perhaps the most abundant, and breeds on many of the small islands around the mainland coasts. The large and bulbous-looking Sea Elephant (*Mirounga leonina*) breeds in certain areas of the Falklands, and occasionally the less common Leopard Seal (*Hydrurga*) can be found. Except in certain more inaccessible areas, Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus australis*) are rarely seen on the main coastlines. This comparatively small seal, after nearly being exterminated by sealers in years gone by, is now breeding in stronger numbers in a few areas around the Falklands.

Whale and dolphin, true marine mammals, are seen in many Falkland waters. Rarely does a vessel leave harbour without being joined by an escort of Commerson's Dolphins (*Cephalorhynchus commersonii*) to break and dive through the boat's bow waves in play.

POPULATION, LAND TENURE AND ECONOMY

The population is almost entirely of British origin, with a very small admixture of Scandinavian and Latin American blood. The first settlers, some of whose descendants still live in the Colony, began to arrive during the uneasy years which followed the establishment of the Colony in 1833 (see page 53). During the remainder of the nineteenth century the population increased until it had reached about 2,000 in 1900. During the whole of the twentieth century, the population has fluctuated between 2,000 and 2,300. This unique condition of an almost static population may be accounted for by the fact that owing to the limited economic opportunities, emigration from the islands has practically balanced the natural increases throughout the period.

During the early development of the Colony, great emphasis was laid upon its strategic position, both as a naval base and as a port of call for ships rounding Cape Horn. In consequence, the development of the land was largely neglected and no proper system of land tenure was ever devised. The Falkland Islands are unique among the Colonies in that the freehold title to all the land save a few thousand acres, was sold without any proper survey. The land on East Falkland was taken up first and most of it was sold by 1860. Colonisation of West Falkland began in 1867 and, within two years, virtually the whole of the land had been sold. The land thus acquired was converted into large sheep farms. The modern tendency has been for the number of separate estates to diminish as the larger

firms increase their individual holdings. Today, the Falkland Islands Company owns rather more than half the entire area of the Colony. Extensive ranching of sheep for wool represents in fact the sole economy of the islands.

From time to time, attempts have been made to exploit other natural resources or to diversify the ranching economy but all these have ultimately failed. During the late nineteenth century, Stanley was an important revictualling port with a primitive ship-repairing industry. These activities began to dwindle after steamships started to replace sailing ships and finally died when the opening of the Panama Canal diverted shipping from the Cape Horn route. Sealing had been carried out sporadically since the earliest days of settlement in the islands, but since the wholesale destruction of the valuable Southern Fur Seal in the early years of the nineteenth century, the other oil-producing species of seal have had less economic importance. The last attempt at commercial sealing was made by the Colonial Development Corporation, but survived for only three seasons. An effort was made to establish a meat freezing plant at Ajax Bay, East Falkland, but this project, also assisted by funds from the Colonial Development Corporation, was discontinued in 1955 and the plant was put up for sale. Whaling was carried out for a few years before the first World War, when a shore factory was built on New Island, West Falklands. This was always subsidiary to the greater activity at South Georgia, whither the company moved in 1916.

SETTLEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The capital of the Colony is Stanley and more than half the total population live there. The only other settlement of any size is Goose Green in Lafonia, with a population of about 100. The other settlements are isolated sheep stations. The site of Stanley was originally selected because it has special advantages of accessibility and protection for sailing vessels. Today, its peripheral situation, near the extreme north-east corner of the islands, is a distinct disadvantage because many farms are remote from this site. The outlying settlements lie close to navigable water to facilitate the shipment of wool.

There are motor roads in Stanley and rough tracks negotiable by Land Rover-type vehicles and motor cycles connect most of the sheep stations. A growing number of jeeps and motor cycles has recently become a feature of Camp life. The bulk of heavy supplies is transported by sea; light goods, people and mail are carried by air. The introduction of an air service in 1949 has done much to reduce the extreme isolation of many of the outlying farms.

Communications with the rest of the world are largely confined to the monthly journeys made by one small vessel belonging to the Falkland Islands Company. Voyages are made to Montevideo, in Uruguay, every month and about once a year to Punta Arenas, in Chile.

Chapter 2: History

THE honour of first sighting the Falklands is thought to belong to Captain John Davis, who observed the group from his ship *Desire* in 1592. He sailed from Plymouth in an expedition commanded by Admiral Cavendish with the Philippines and the coast of China, via Cape Horn, as their destination.

John Jane, the historian of the voyage, described the discovery of the islands as follows:

“ The ninth (August 1592) wee had a sore storme, so that wee were constrained to hull, for our sailes were not to indure any force. The 14 wee were driven in among certaine isles never before discovered by any knowen relation, lying fiftie leagues or better from the shore East and Northerly from the Streights; in which place unlesse it had pleased God of his wonderful mercie to have ceased the winde, wee must of necessite have perished. But the winde shifting to the East wee directed our course for the Streights, and the 18th August wee fell with the Cape (Virgin) in a very thick fogge; and the same night wee ankered ten leagues within the Cape.”

These isles were the Falkland Islands.

Two years later Sir Richard Hawkins reports having seen them, and called them “ Hawkins’s Maidenland ” after Queen Elizabeth, and a Dutchman, Sebald Van Weerdt, appears to have visited some of the outlying islands, thought to be the Jasons on the north-west coast, in 1598. They were long named the Sebaldine Islands and are so shown on a map hanging in the Secretariat at Stanley, bearing a date “ about 1790.”

The Falklands were so named by Captain Strong after Viscount Falkland, Treasurer of the Navy, in 1690. He sailed in the *Welfare* between the West and East Falklands and called the passage Falkland Sound. But it does not appear that his name was applied to the group as a whole before 1745.

To historians the islands are known also as “ Les Malouines ” after Viscount de Bougainville, who sailed from the Brittany port of St. Malo; the Spanish variant of “ Las Islas Malvinas ” is used on the mainland of South America.

The recorded history of the islands begins in 1764 when a settlement was established by de Bougainville. Setting sail from St. Malo on 15th September 1763, he called at Montevideo—as is still the custom—where he took on board everything that was necessary to establish a settlement, including cows, calves, goats, sheep, pigs and horses. The Falklands were reached on 31st January 1764. Finding no good anchorage at what is known as West Falkland, the expedition sailed round to East Falkland and entered Berkeley Sound. The site for the new settlement was selected on 17th March and a fort, St. Louis, was erected, together with several huts. On 5th April formal possession in the name of King Louis XV was taken of all the islands under the name of “*Les Malouines*.” Traces of this colony may still be seen at the western extremity of Berkeley Sound.

In the light of history it seems a strange coincidence that the Admiralty should have despatched to the Falklands about the same time a Captain John Byron (“*Foul-weather Jack*”) with orders to seek some suitable place to use as a base. He had his landfall at Saunders Island and, taking possession of this and all the neighbouring islands in the name of King George III, named the settlement and harbour “*Port Egmont*” after the Earl of Egmont, then the First Lord of the Admiralty.

On his departure he left Captain MacBridge in charge and the latter, while circumnavigating the islands, was surprised to discover the French settlement at Port Louis less than 100 miles from his own base. He warned the French to remove themselves from the territory belonging to the English Crown and himself went to England to report his discovery. The Government thereupon decided to establish a settlement at Port Egmont and during 1766 both countries maintained settlements in the islands. For the next two years much bad feeling was engendered among the three great Powers of the period, France, Spain and England. Spain had for long regarded the South Atlantic as her own particular sphere of interest and was determined to resist any attempts by either France or Britain to appropriate the islands. After long and very angry correspondence, the French King consented to withdraw his subjects and this was duly done in 1767 on payment of a sum said to have amounted to £24,000. The Spaniards, having taken possession, changed the name of the settlement to *Soledad*, and left a garrison there under authority of the Imperial Governor at Buenos Aires. Of this episode, de Bougainville wrote:

“I delivered our settlement to the Spaniards who took possession of it by planting the Spanish colours which were saluted at sunrising and sunset, from the shore and from ships. I read King Louis’ letter to the French inhabitants of this infant

colony by which His Majesty permits their remaining under the Government of His Most Catholic Majesty. Some families profited of this permission: the rest, with the garrison, embarked on board the Spanish frigates.”

Endeavours to induce the British to withdraw were more protracted and eventually orders were sent for their expulsion by force. On 4th June 1770 a Spanish frigate entered Port Egmont and two days later four more Spanish ships anchored opposite the settlement. The one British vessel was a sloop-of-war, the *Favourite*, and the only fortifications a block-house and a mud battery mounting four-pounders. The British captain, playing for time, wrote to the Spanish commodore, requesting him to depart as soon as he had obtained “necessary refreshments.” In a brief reply the Spaniard stated that he had come with a very large force, comprising 1,400 men, besides the crews of his vessels, and an ample supply of ammunition and artillery, and his orders were to expel the British occupants. The latter then had no other course but to capitulate, the Spanish troops coming ashore on 10th June 1770. The British settlers were embarked on board the *Favourite* and sailed on 14th June, reaching England on 24th September.

The Spanish action brought the two countries to the verge of war, but on 16th September 1771, after protracted negotiations, Port Egmont was restored to Britain. However, the settlement was short-lived, for the islands were abandoned by the British in 1774; before they left a plaque was erected on a block-house with the following inscription:

“ BE IT KNOWN TO ALL NATIONS That Falkland Islands with this Fort, the Stonehouse, Wharfs and Harbours, Bays and Creeks thereunto belonging are of the Sole Right and Property of His Most Sacred Majesty, George the Third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. In witness whereof this plate is set up, and His Britannic Majesty’s colours left flying as a mark of possession

by S. W. Clayton

Commanding Officer at Falkland Islands

A.D. 1774 ”

While Port Egmont remained deserted, the Spaniards maintained their settlement of Soledad until they too withdrew in the first quarter of the nineteenth century; the exact date is still uncertain. Apart from the sealing and other vessels which frequently took refuge in the natural harbours the Falklands were without permanent occupants for a number of years.

Argentine interests in the Falklands began in 1820 with the endeavours of Louis Vernet to revive the settlement at Port Louis (or Soledad). Vernet, by origin a German from Hamburg who had long resided in America, had moved to Buenos Aires. Under the authority of the Republic of Buenos Aires he finally took possession of Soledad in August 1829. British protests followed this action, although the situation remained quiet until 1831. Vernet then seized three United States vessels, a rash action which eventually led to the American warship *Lexington* destroying the small fort at Soledad and retaking the vessels which had been seized.

Argentine claims to the islands persisted, but the British Government reasserted its sovereignty in 1832 by sending out His Majesty's ship *Clio* under command of Captain Onslow. On reaching Port Louis he found 25 Argentine soldiers, and a schooner flying the Argentine colours. The Argentine commander was acquainted with the object of the mission and given orders to quit; while consenting to embark his soldiers he kept the Argentine flag flying, whereupon Captain Onslow landed, hoisted the British flag, and sent an officer to haul down the foreign flag, which was delivered on board the Argentine ship. On leaving Port Louis in 1833 Captain Onslow entrusted William Dickson (Vernet's storekeeper) with the care of the settlement, leaving him with instructions that the British flag be hoisted when any vessels anchored and on all holidays.

The year of establishment of the Colony is marked with a savage crime, which will cause less surprise if the wild nature of the settlers remaining at Port Louis is called to mind—sealers and whalers of various nationalities, Indians, convicts and gauchos from South America, and adventurers generally disposed to resent the mere existence of authority. On 26th August 1833, without warning, and, as far as is known, for no tangible cause, Mathew Brisbane (Vernet's agent) and William Dickson were brutally done to death by three gauchos and six Indians, assisted by some deserters from vessels who supplied the firearms. Brisbane lies buried in the cemetery there, and his grave, put in order by Governor Allardyce many years after, and restored again by Sir James O'Grady in 1933, is now cared for and honoured.

When the news of the crime became known Lieutenant Henry Smith, R.N., was sent to the Colony as Governor and was succeeded as such by other naval officers until a civil administration was formed under Lieutenant R. C. Moody, R.E., in 1841. Governor Moody laid out a township which he named Anson and then removed in 1844 to Stanley, the present capital.

After difficult times at the beginning further settlers and fresh capital were gradually attracted by the possibilities of the new Colony, and in 1846 that part of the East Falkland Islands lying south of the isthmus at Darwin was conceded by sale to Samuel Lafone of Montevideo. Lafone, however, did not long continue to farm the property on his own account, and in 1851 transferred it to the Falkland Islands Company, which was incorporated by charter that same year. The Falkland Islands Company, besides owning Lafonia, has extensive tracts of land in the northern half of the East Falkland Island and also on the West Falkland Island, and carries on business as shipping agents and general merchants in Stanley.

In 1849 the small garrison composed of Sappers, which had been maintained in the Colony, was replaced in turn by a garrison of Marines, 25 in number and all married. About this time the South American Missionary Society founded a training settlement for Indians from Tierra del fuego on Keppel Island. The settlement did not succeed and the experiment had to be abandoned. Bishop Stirling, who was consecrated the first Bishop of the Falkland Islands in 1869, came out to Keppel Island as superintendent of the settlement in 1862.

In February 1871 the Duke of Edinburgh visited the islands and in January 1881 Prince George (later King George V) entered Port William, together with his brother Prince Albert Victor, on board H.M.S. *Bacchante*, but was prevented from landing by receipt of sudden orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

The early industry of the Colony was exploitation, mainly for their hides, of wild cattle running freely over the East Falkland Island. These wild cattle were descendants of the cattle introduced by de Bougainville and of later importations during the Spanish occupation; they were considered the property of the Crown and their slaughter was subject to licences issued by the Governor. Sheep farming was attempted first by the brothers Whittington on East Falkland, where, by the year 1860, a considerable number of sheep were being run, and shortly afterwards a start was made on the West Falkland. Between 1870 and 1880 a definite change-over from cattle to sheep took place, and subsequently the wild cattle were killed off by degrees and have now become almost extinct.

The Colony enjoyed a steady prosperity from the proceeds of its wool, but few landmarks of positive progress stand out, other than that in 1885 the Colony became entirely self-supporting and that in 1912 a wireless station was opened. Indeed, the Falkland Islands were little remembered until 8th December 1914, when they sprang into fame as the scene of Sturdee's brilliant victory over Graf von

Spee. Not long before they had bidden farewell to Craddock on the eve of Coronel. The 8th December has been adopted as a national day and is annually celebrated by religious services and by a public holiday. A memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled on 26th February 1927.

When war was declared in 1939 the Falkland Islands Defence Force was mobilized in order to man the previously chosen outposts and gun sites, and training of the infantry company was greatly intensified. At the same time the Colony's value as a naval base became obvious as a result of the activity in the South Atlantic. One notable local event was the return of the British cruisers after the Battle of the River Plate to land the wounded, who were cared for in the local hospital for several weeks. At the beginning of 1940 there were at one time as many as six cruisers in Stanley harbour and its approaches, but after the disappearance of the German raiders, naval activity diminished greatly. The area to the south of the River Plate was devoid of shipping and, perhaps, too remote for submarine warfare.

In 1942, following the outbreak of war with Japan, a garrison of Imperial troops arrived. It comprised the 11th Battalion, the West Yorkshire (the Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment, the 259th A.A. Battery, R.A., and parties of the Auxiliary Corps, in all some 2,000 officers and men. The sending of such a force was an indication of the strategic importance of the Colony. But the local forces still had to man the batteries and outposts as before; so the shortage of manpower for civilian purposes continued.

Until a permanent camp of Nissen hutting was constructed the 2,000 troops were billeted in the town, and the householders of Stanley, despite all inconveniences, including the evacuation of schoolchildren to the Camp, displayed the hospitality which is a characteristic of the Falkland Islands. The Force left at the beginning of 1944 and was greatly missed; it was succeeded by a much smaller body, about 200 men, which was responsible for the maintenance and eventually the dismantling of the camp, and was withdrawn in 1945.

Unemployment in the Colony disappeared with the calling up of men for the Falkland Islands Defence Force and this mobilisation embarrassed civil affairs in the early days. Military and civil manpower needs were a matter for frequent adjustment throughout the war, and although neither was perhaps fully satisfied, a state of fair equilibrium was reached, at least as regards essential activities. The drift of men into Stanley, which had been going on for some years, was aggravated in the early days of the war and has had a marked and permanent effect in a labour shortage on the farms.

Stanley Town Hall was accidentally burned to the ground in 1944. Its fine public hall played a very important part in social life, so that the loss of it was a blow to the whole community. The building contained also the Public Library, the Museum, and certain Government offices. A new Town Hall was opened in 1950.

During the war the Colony and Dependencies made gifts of over £70,000 to the United Kingdom as a war contribution, including some £20,000 for war charities. Ten Spitfires were purchased with £50,000 of this total, which was voted by the Legislative Council in 1940, and these aircraft flew into action bearing the name "Falkland Islands." Despite limited manpower, over 150 of the Colony's young men and women served in the Armed Forces, Merchant Navy, Nursing Services and the Land Army in the United Kingdom. After the war some of them elected to stay there.

The roads in Stanley deteriorated on account of heavy military traffic, for which they were not designed. Work on their reconstruction is well advanced.

In January 1957 after an interval of some seventy years, the Falkland Islands were again visited by a member of the Royal Family, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh spent three days in the Colony.

Chapter 3: Administration

At the head of Government is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council composed of three *ex officio* and either four or five unofficial members. The three *ex officio* members are the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Medical Officer, and the Colonial Treasurer.

The constitution of the Legislative Council was changed in 1951, giving for the first time a majority to the unofficial members. With the Governor as President, the Legislative Council is composed of three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Medical Officer, and the Colonial Treasurer), two nominated official members, four elected members and two nominated unofficial members.

A general election was held in March 1960 following the dissolution on 2nd January 1960 of the Legislative Council on the expiry of its period of office. The first meeting of the new Legislative Council took place on 27th–29th April 1960.

Local government is confined to Stanley, where there is a Town Council consisting of six elected members and three members nominated by the Governor. Members of the Town Council elect one of their members annually as Chairman. Town Council elections are held biennially.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in general use.

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The Dependencies

PART I

General Review of 1960 and 1961

By an Order in Council which came into force on 3rd March 1962, that part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies which lies south of latitude 60° South and between 20° and 80° of West longitude was constituted a separate colony under a High Commissioner with the name of British Antarctic Territory. The Falkland Islands Dependencies now comprise South Georgia, South Sandwich and certain rocks; the only inhabited island is South Georgia. The report which follows deals with the Dependencies as now constituted except where otherwise stated and a separate report will be issued on the British Antarctic Territory.

The two years under review have seen great changes in the whaling industry which is the main activity of South Georgia. In the whaling season 1960–61 the Tonsberg Company ceased to operate and sold their rights in the lease of Husvik to the newly formed Albion Star Company, which is the successor of the Compania Argentina de Pesca and to which the lease of Grytviken was transferred. Little use seems to have been made of Husvik Harbour, and in fact there were only two companies operating (Albion Star and South Georgia Co.), each with the same number of catchers as previously. When it was realised that whaling companies had not been faring well, tax on these companies was reduced and simplified, a flat rate of 5s. being charged on every barrel of oil exported; previously the tax had been calculated at 6d. per barrel for each £5 of the average market price. The number of whales caught in the season 1960–61 was 2,274 compared with 2,300 in 1959–60 and 109,796 barrels of oil were obtained in 1960–61 compared with 97,673 in 1959–60.

In the season 1961–62 the South Georgia Company (Messrs. Christian Salvesen and Co.) ceased to operate leaving only the Albion Star Company. The duty on whale oil was reduced to 1s. a barrel. One thousand, one hundred and eighty-three whales were killed by the single company yielding 49,815 barrels of oil. In spite of the fact that the value of whale oil has decreased, the total estimated value of the catch was reckoned at £833,455 which is nearly

£60,000 better than the value for the previous year, the improvement being attributed to improved methods of producing meat and bone meal.

It was decided to replace Discovery House, the bachelor quarters for the Government staff at King Edward Point, and it is hoped to start work on the new building in 1962.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population of South Georgia comprises the workers at the whaling stations and a few Government officers at King Edward Point in Cumberland East Bay. The total population in 1961 was 521. Two deaths were registered in 1960 and two in 1961. There were neither marriages nor births. The population fluctuates with the whaling season; in the winter the total declines to rather less than half the number resident during the summer.

Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

WHALING and, to a small extent, sealing are the only occupations in South Georgia. Labour is recruited from overseas, mainly from Norway and the United Kingdom, on special terms adopted by the whole whaling industry. The whaling season is from October to March and the men work about 60 hours a week. During the remainder of the year the average number of working hours is 46 a week.

There is a system of bonuses according to production and, besides wages and bonuses, all hands are provided with quarters, light and food.

*Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation**

REVENUE for 1960–61 amounted to £815,196, of which £636,355 was received from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as a grant towards the cost of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. Expenditure was £763,137. In 1959–60 revenue was £780,640 including a grant from Her Majesty's Government of £627,091 and £385 from the Royal Society as a contribution to F.I.D.S. W/T Service in connection with the International Geophysical Year. Expenditure amounted to £765,460.

* This chapter includes revenue from and expenditure on the former dependencies.

The revenue and expenditure figures during the last five financial years (1st July to 30th June) are as follows:

	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	£	£
1956-57	867,679	1,018,256
1957-58	459,251	536,425
1958-59	450,070	556,111
1959-60	780,640	765,460
1960-61	815,196	763,137

The general revenue balance at 30th June 1961 was £39,970 and on the same date the Reserve Fund amounted to £120,000.

The main heads of taxation are customs and income tax (for details see pp. 16 and 17). Revenue received was as follows:

	<i>Import</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Income</i>
	<i>Duties</i>	<i>Duties</i>	<i>Tax</i>
	£	£	£
1959-60	12,127	42,795	48,868
1960-61	4,242	52,632	32,556

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

LEGAL tender consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10s. denominations and United Kingdom coinage.

There are no banks, but facilities are provided by the Administration for deposits in the Government Savings Bank at Stanley and for remitting funds abroad.

Chapter 5: Commerce*

EXCEPT for a certain amount of whale meat and fish, all requirements of foodstuffs are imported.

The value of imports and exports for the years 1960 and 1961 was:

	<i>Imports</i>	
	<i>(including imports from High Seas for re-export)</i>	
	1960	1961
	£	£
Food	116,093	47,121
Beverages and tobacco	6,085	6,822
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	13,493	5,052
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	773,843	466,575
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,640	360,804
Chemicals	43,869	19,257
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	107,127	81,484
Machinery and transport equipment	85,099	61,162
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	33,953	23,524
TOTAL IMPORTS	£1,181,193	£1,071,801

* This chapter includes the trade of the former dependencies.

Principal Imports and Sources of Supply, 1960

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>	
	£	Tons		£
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	773,843	87,501	U.S.S.R.	233,592
			Canary Islands	213,705
			Dutch West Indies	137,200
Provisions	113,859	1,145	United Kingdom	49,634
			Argentina	37,752
			Norway	21,893
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	107,127	608	United Kingdom	70,532
			Norway	30,738
Machinery and transport equipment	85,090	88	United Kingdom	48,031
			Norway	37,059

Principal Imports and Sources of Supply, 1961

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Principal Supplying Countries</i>	
	£	Tons		£
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	466,575	57,099	Dutch West Indies	298,224
			United Kingdom	67,886
			Canary Islands	52,174
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	360,804	5,069	High Seas	360,636
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	81,484	578	United Kingdom	46,627
			Norway	33,359
Machinery and transport equipment	61,162	480	Norway	45,348
			United Kingdom	15,539
Provisions	42,059	382	United Kingdom	24,887
			Norway	11,901

Principal Supplying Countries

	1960	1961
	£	£
United Kingdom	221,189	169,252
Norway	148,797	144,559
Argentina	77,207	42,919
U.S.S.R.	233,592	—
Canary Islands	213,705	52,174
Netherlands Antilles	149,080	298,224

Sources of Imports

	1960 %	1961 %
Commonwealth	18.92	15.96
Foreign Countries	81.08	84.04

Domestic Exports

	Value		Quantity	
	1960 £	1961 £	1960	1961
Whale oil and seal oil	1,645,868	1,249,524	24,591 tons	19,531 tons
Other whale products	1,269,119	838,109	19,097 tons	16,404 tons
TOTAL VALUE	<u>£2,914,987</u>	<u>£2,087,633</u>		

Re-exports

	Value		Quantity	
	1960 £	1961 £	1960	1961
Fuel oil	312,848	109,512	39,106 tons	13,689 tons
Goods returned for repair	20,635	35,440	263 tons	44 tons
Empty containers	4,261	1,770	4,067 (No.)	660 (No.)
Cine films	3,500	—	35 (No.)	—
TOTAL VALUE	<u>£341,244</u>	<u>£146,722</u>		

*Destination of Exports (including re-exports)**(a) by value*

	1960 £	1961 £
United Kingdom	2,363,772	1,657,640
Holland	559,580	257,220
Norway	14,006	209,983
Argentina	6,025	—
High Seas	312,848	109,512

(b) by percentage of total value

	1960 %	1961 %
Commonwealth	72.59	74.19
Foreign Countries	17.80	20.91
High Seas	9.61	4.90

Chapter 6: Production

WHALING and sealing for oil are the only industries and the by-products of the whale, such as meat-meal, guano and meat extract are the only other products. The whaling season lasts for six months, from October until March. The sealing season is from March to November. For the primary purpose of assisting whaling operations the Government has, since January 1950, maintained a meteorological station in South Georgia.

Whaling

There are three whaling stations (operated by two whaling companies), all of which are in South Georgia, and a ship repair base with a dry dock at Stromness.

The average price of first-grade whale oil in 1959–60 was £74 10s. 0d. per metric ton; in 1960–61 it was £68 17s. 6d.

In the 1959–60 season, 2,300 whales were killed, giving 97,673 barrels of oil valued at £1,139,033. Some 14,552 metric tons of meat and bone meal were produced, worth £626,290. In the 1960–61 season, 2,274 whales were killed, giving 109,796 barrels of oil valued at £1,188,100. Meat and bone meal produced amounted to some 13,805 metric tons, worth £432,131.

The following table shows the catch and production of whales for the past six seasons:

<i>Season</i>	<i>Number of Whales</i>	<i>Oil (barrels)</i>	<i>Meat and Bone Meal (metric tons)</i>
1955–56 . . .	3,001	172,363	12,431
1956–57 . . .	3,068	147,524	17,294
1957–58 . . .	3,356	161,485	20,284
1958–59 . . .	2,504	102,638	14,704
1959–60 . . .	2,300	97,673	14,552
1960–61 . . .	2,274	109,796	13,805

Sealing

This is confined to the surplus males of the herds of elephant seals (*mirounga leonina*) and exploitation is strictly controlled by the Administration. The annual catch is restricted to 6,000 a year, and sealing is permitted in only three of the four sealing divisions of South Georgia, one division being rested each year by rotation.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

THERE were two children of school age in South Georgia in 1961. There are no education facilities, but books and materials are supplied by the Education Department in Stanley.

HEALTH

Apart from the common cold introduced from visiting ships, the Dependencies were remarkably free from sickness.

The whaling companies employ their own doctors, and maintain well-equipped hospitals. Government contributed a share of the salary of the medical officer at Grytviken. A dentist, appointed and paid by Government but equipped by the whaling companies, is also stationed at South Georgia.

HOUSING

All Government officials are provided with quarters and the accommodation is provided by the whaling companies for the men working on the stations.

SOCIAL AMENITIES

Each whaling company has its own cinema. Football is the most popular sport in summer and ski-ing in winter.

Chapter 8: Legislation

LEGISLATION enacted for the Dependencies during the period under review included the following measures:

1960

The Whale Fishery (Amendment) Ordinance, providing that the Governor may grant to any person a special permit to employ detection devices in whaling for the purpose of scientific research or experimentation, subject to such conditions as may be considered desirable.

The Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, applying the following Colony laws to the Dependencies:

Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.

Estate Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.

Application of Enactments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.

Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.

Oil in Territorial Waters Ordinance, 1960.

Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960.

Government Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960.

The Whale Fishery (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, enlarging the grounds on which special permits to use detection devices in whaling may be granted by deleting the condition that they must be for the purpose of scientific research or experimentation.

1961

The Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, applying the following Colony laws to the Dependencies:

Firearms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960.

Geneva Conventions (Criminal Appeals) Ordinance, 1960.

Application of Enactments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1960.

Stamp Duty (Repeal) Ordinance, 1961.

Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961.

Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961.

Homicide Ordinance, 1961.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

THE Administrative Officer at South Georgia is also the Magistrate. He sits at King Edward Point in the first instance, and the Supreme Court in Stanley is common to the Dependencies. Two police constables are stationed at South Georgia.

There were no offences committed in 1961.

The following offences were committed in 1960:

Against the Customs Ordinance	.	.	.	2
Against the Prevention of Crime Act	.	.	.	2
Against the Persons Act	.	.	.	1

There is a small prison at King Edward Point; one of the police constables acts as gaoler when required.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

THERE are no public utilities. The whaling stations and the Government station have their own water and electricity supplies. The capacity of the Government electric power station is 177 kW; generating at 230/400 volts 50 cycles.

Chapter 11: Communications and Transport

WITH the exception of a mail voyage by R.M.S. *Darwin* in June of each year there is no regular sea communication between South Georgia and Stanley. During the whaling season the opportunity occurs for the passage of mails direct between Europe and the

River Plate and South Georgia. Ships of the pelagic fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the whaling grounds in November and again on their return journey in March.

South Georgia is usually visited on several occasions by the R.R.S. *John Biscoe* and the R.R.S. *Shackleton* in the course of their annual supply and relief tours of the British Antarctic Territory. H.M.S. *Protector* also pays a number of calls.

Three floating docks are maintained by the whaling companies at South Georgia, one at Grytviken and two at Stromness Harbour. The floating dock at Grytviken is 133 feet long and 34 feet broad; it has a lifting capacity of 600 tons. It will house vessels up to 140 feet in length and 15 feet 6 inches draught. The larger dock at Stromness is 150 feet long and 34 feet wide; this will accommodate vessels up to 160 feet in length and 15 feet in draught. There is a dry dock at Stromness which is capable of taking a vessel with a displacement of 975 tons.

There is one port of entry at Grytviken, South Georgia.

The following ships entered at South Georgia in 1960 and 1961:

		1960		1961	
		Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
British	.	52	65,800	45	39,684
Others	.	17	61,293	24	76,566

The tonnage represents the total net register.

A post office is maintained at South Georgia. Because of the enthusiasm of philatelists the sale of stamps is a large item in the revenue of the Dependencies.

The Colonial Wireless Station at Grytviken is in regular communication with Stanley through which traffic passes overseas.

Chapter 12: Meteorological Services

THE Falkland Islands and Dependencies Meteorological Service (which was established in 1950) is constituted as an integral part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies (now British Antarctic) Survey and embraces also the forecasting offices at South Georgia and Stanley, Falkland Islands. The headquarters of the Service is at Stanley and the cost of its operation is carried on the British Antarctic Territory budget with a small contribution from the Colony.

The general functions of the service are:

- (i) provision of forecasting services for the whaling fleets operating in the waters of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, and for any aircraft in these areas;



Elephant Seal Cow, South Georgia



Two Bull Elephant Seals fighting, South Georgia

(The above photographs were taken by Sir Edwin Arrowsmith)



Icebergs near South Georgia



Shackleton's Memorial, King Edward Point, South Georgia

(The above photographs were taken by Sir Edwin Arrowsmith)

- (ii) provision of local forecasts in the Falkland Islands for the general public, for coastal shipping, and the Government Air Service;
- (iii) the organisation of meteorological observations in the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, and the broadcasting of this information in the form of collective synoptic messages designed for international use;
- (iv) the collection and publication of climatic data;
- (v) limited investigations into the meteorology of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies area.

Forecasting Services

Forecast bulletins were broadcast from Stanley and South Georgia during the whaling seasons, and local area forecasts for both the Falkland Islands and South Georgia were issued throughout the period. Surface and aviation forecasts were supplied to British Antarctic Survey bases on request.

Reporting Stations and Collective Broadcasts (FICOL)

Full reporting stations were maintained at Stanley, Grytviken, and the British Antarctic Survey bases. Two subsidiary stations were maintained in the Falkland Islands throughout the period.

Staff

Air Ministry Meteorological Office provided the staffs of the Headquarters Meteorological Office and the Upper Air Unit in Stanley. Other staff was recruited directly.

Further details of the Meteorological Service are available in its annual reports, which are published by the Government Printing Office at Stanley and may be obtained either through the Meteorological Service in Stanley, or the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations in London.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography

THE Falkland Islands Dependencies were defined by Letters Patent of 21st July 1908 and 28th March 1917. They constituted that sector of the Antarctic Continent lying between the meridians 20° and 80° West longitude, together with certain islands adjacent to the Antarctic mainland within this sector. In addition, the British claim includes the islands of South Georgia and South Sandwich, South Orkney and South Shetland groups. By an Order in Council which came into force on 3rd March 1962 that part of the Dependencies which lies south of latitude 60 degrees South was constituted a separate colony under a High Commissioner with the name of British Antarctic Territory.* The Falkland Islands Dependencies now comprise South Georgia, South Sandwich, Shag Rock and certain other rocks.

CLIMATE

The mean monthly temperature of South Georgia varies between 42° F. in February and 28° F. in August, and about 60 inches of precipitation are recorded annually, much of which falls as snow.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

In South Georgia the climate is sufficiently temperate to support the growth of twenty species of hardy grass and other flowering plants. Reindeer have been introduced and thrive, having increased from 11 in 1909 to about 2,000 today. There are no terrestrial mammals.

All other forms of life are restricted to the open ocean and to the coastal waters. The sea, itself, is teeming with life from the smallest unicellular organisms at one end of the food chain to the largest mammals at the other. All forms either spend their whole existence in the sea, or only come ashore to breed and moult, as do the birds and seals. The majority of those species which do breed on the coasts of Antarctica seldom venture far inland and generally migrate to temperature latitudes during the winter. The fauna of these seas are, on the whole, few in species but very rich in numbers.

* A separate report will be published on the British Antarctic Territory.

Only the seals and whales have any economic value. The seals were first exploited in South Georgia a few years after the visit of Captain Cook in 1775. The principal species were the southern fur seal (*Arctocephalus australis*) which is only now beginning to return to some of the islands where it was most plentiful. The large oil-bearing elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) was also exploited during the first half of the nineteenth century, but recovered more quickly and has been taken under licence in South Georgia for more than fifty years. The other species of Antarctic seal are too solitary in their behaviour to warrant economic exploitation.

Whaling began early in the twentieth century and has grown into a highly specialised industry. From the beginning, South Georgia has been the most important centre of the industry and shore factories have operated at Grytviken, Leith Harbour, Husvik, Godthul and Prince Olaf Harbour, though only two operated during 1960-61 season. There were formerly small shore factories operating at Deception Island in the South Shetlands, and Signy Island in the South Orkneys. These ceased to function some years before 1939. During the last twenty years, increasing use has been made of pelagic factory ships which can operate in open ocean throughout the whaling season. There are five species of whale common in these waters, but only two, the fin whale and the sei whale can really be regarded as having great economic importance, though the sperm whale is also taken in substantial numbers.

In recent years there has been growing concern about the future of the whaling industry. The rate of killing has exceeded the reproduction and growth rates of these mammals for many years so that the stock comprises fewer and smaller animals than formerly. Attempts by the International Whaling Commission to limit the whaling season, to limit the size of the catch, and to provide adequate inspection on all vessels, has reduced the rate of killing but cannot give the protection which is necessary to preserve the stock for more than a few decades.

Chapter 2: History

SOUTH GEORGIA was sighted at least twice between 1675 and 1756, but the first landing was that of Captain James Cook in 1775. The South Sandwich Islands were discovered by him also during the same voyage. Thereafter, South Georgia was frequently visited by sealers of many nationalities, who reaped a rich harvest from the immense number of fur seals and elephant seals which frequented these shores. By 1815, the slaughter of seals had reached such proportions that sealers were beginning to look elsewhere for them.

The principal development in the Dependencies took place in 1903 when C. A. Larsen founded the first modern whaling company based upon a shore factory in South Georgia. The industry immediately prospered and continued to expand quickly up to and during the first World War.

During the early years of the second World War Norwegian whaling fleets continued to operate in the Antarctic, although in January 1941 a substantial part of the pelagic fleet was captured by the German armed surface raider *Pinguin*. At South Georgia one shore station managed to operate throughout the entire war.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Dependencies are subject to the authority of the Governor and his Executive Council, the former being empowered under the Letters Patent of 1948 to legislate for the Dependencies.

An Administrative Officer and an official staff are maintained in South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the Dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government, who may accompany the expeditions as required, and by Government whaling inspectors at the land stations.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact, there are no communities other than the whaling stations, which are run by the managers on behalf of the companies owning them.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL and metric weights and measures are in general use.

Chapter 5: Reading List

CARSE, DUNCAN. "The Survey of South Georgia," *Geographical Journal*, vol. 125, part 1, March 1959, pp. 20-37.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES SURVEY. *Scientific Reports*. Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. 7. *The Geology of South Georgia (I)*. By A. F. Trendall.

N. 9. *New Evidence of Sea-Level Changes in the Falkland Islands*. By R. J. Adie.

No. 14. *Brown Skua of South Georgia*. By B. Stonehouse.

No. 22. *Introduced Reindeer of South Georgia*. By W. Nigel Bonner.

No. 23. *The King Penguin of South Georgia. (I) Breeding Behaviour and Development*. By B. Stonehouse.

(Items up to and including No. 22 obtainable only from British Antarctic Survey Office, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1. No. 23 obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.)

FISHER, M. and FISHER, JAMES. *Shackleton*. London, Barrie, 1957.

MATHEWS, L. H. *South Georgia: The British Empire's Sub-Antarctic Outpost*. London, Simpkin Marshall, 1931.

Land Tenure in Zanzibar

BY JOHN MIDDLETON

A sociological study outlining the various systems of land tenure found in the rural areas of the protectorate, with a brief account of the kinship and local organization of the indigenous population. (Colonial Research Studies No. 33). 15s. (post 5*d.*)

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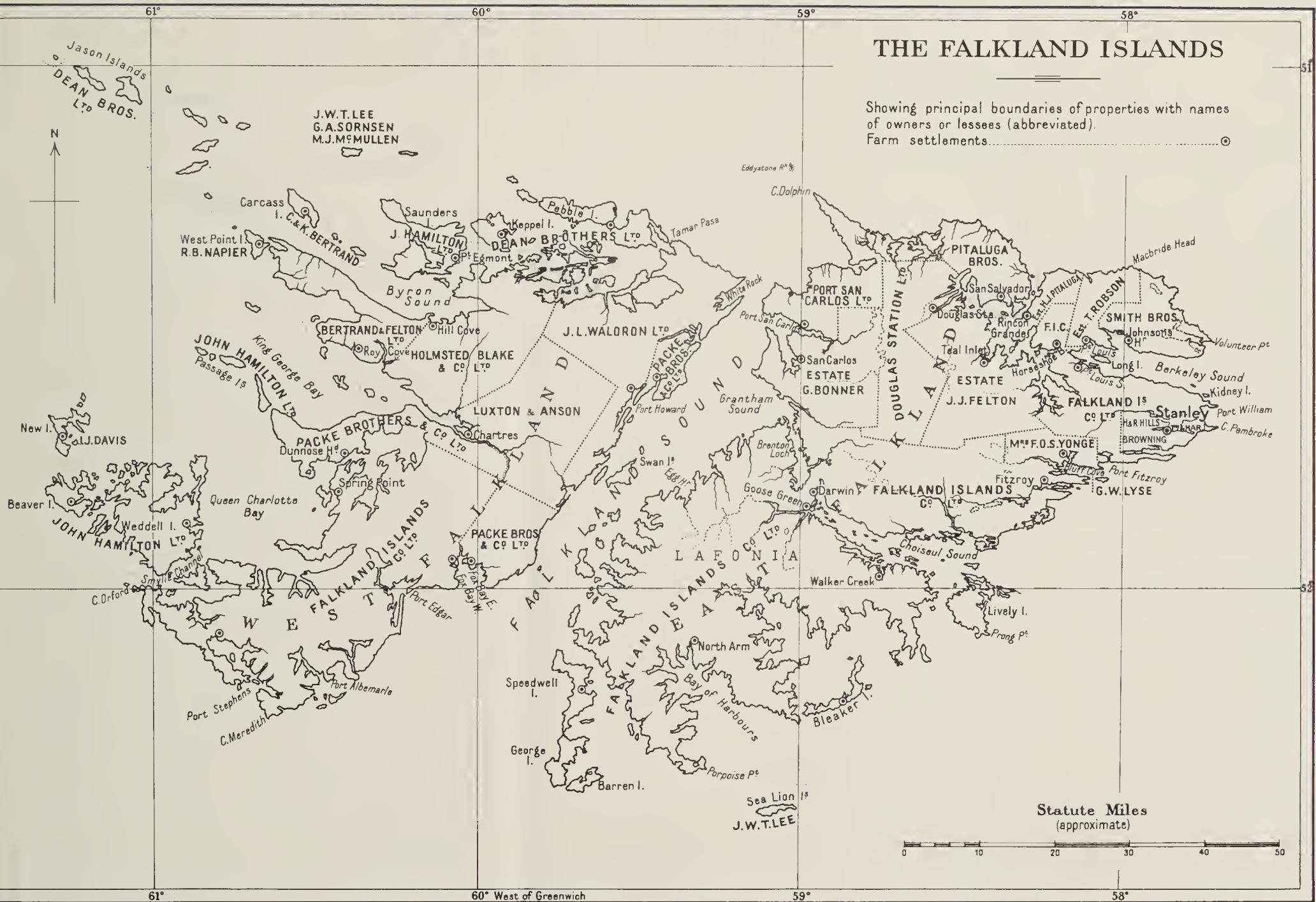
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at the addresses on cover page iv

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Showing principal boundaries of properties with names of owners or lessees (abbreviated).
Farm settlements.....○



AND BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY



